

AN ACCOUNT  
OF  
THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS  
OF  
MONTREAL

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School-house

A. H.



INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

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AN ACCOUNT  
OF  
THE SCHOOLS  
CONTROLLED BY THE  
ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL,  
(CANADA)



MONTREAL:  
C. O. BEAUCHEMIN & SON, BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS  
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## PREFACE.

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This pamphlet has been prepared for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, at the request of the Honorable the Superintendant of Education for the Province of Quebec.

It contains a succinct account of the work of the Board of Catholic School Commissioners, since its inception to the present time. Nevertheless all documents prior to 1850 are completely wanting, owing to a fire, which took place on the 17th February, 1850.

At the beginning of the new Minute Book, opened March 1<sup>st</sup> 1850, is found the following entry, signed by M.W. Dorion, Secretary-Treasurer:

"The undersigned, Secretary-Treasurer of the Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, declares that, on the seventeenth day of February last, the house in which he resided was destroyed by fire, and that among the objects therein destroyed, were the Minute Book of the Commissioners, the account books of the Secretary-Treasurer, the receipts, letters, and other documents belonging to the said corporation".

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The following account of the organization of the Catholic Schools of Montreal shows:

1<sup>o</sup> A hierarchy in which each employee is under the control of a chief to whom he is directly responsible;

2<sup>o</sup> That each employee enjoys perfect liberty of action in his own sphere, a sphere determined by a special set of rules.

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## NAMES OF THE CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS SINCE 1850.

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H. Prévost, Priest S. S. Vicar of Notre-Dame.....	from 1850 to 1864
E. C. Fabre, now Lord Bishop of Montreal.....	1850 to 1851, 1861 to 1865
A. Pinsonneault, afterwards Lord Bishop of London.....	1851 to 1853
H. Moreau, Canon and Vicar-General.....	1850 to 1852, 1856 to 1861
A. M. Delisle .....	1850 to 1852
André Ouimet, Advocate.....	1850 to 1853
J. U. Beaudry, afterwards a Judge of the Superior Court.....	1850 to 1862
W. C. H. Coffin, Prothonotary.....	1850 to 1851
G. Deschambault, Physician.....	1851 to 1855
P. Garnot, Professor.....	1851 to 1861
J. F. Pelletier, Advocate.....	1853 to 1856
Dr L. Giard, now Secretary of the Department of Education.....	1854 to 1867
C. S. Cherrier, Advocate.....	1857 to 1859
Gédéon Ouimet, now Superintendent of Education.....	1859 to 1860
H. Kavanagh, Inspector of Customs.....	1860 to 1867
Ed. Murphy, Merchant.....	1861 to 1864, 1869 to 1880, 1884 to .....
A. Larocque.....	1862 to 1865
A. Giband, Priest, S. S.....	1865 to 1866
L. Lebanc, Canon.....	1860 to 1875
L. Bélanger, now a Judge of the Superior Court.....	1865 to 1874
P. S. Murphy.....	1866 to 1884
V. Rousselot, Priest, S. S., Vicar of St-James's.....	1886 to .....
Dr E. H. Trudel.....	1868 to 1869
Frs. Cassidy, Advocate.....	1868 to 1869
Narcisse Valois, Alderman.....	1869 to 1870
Sévère Rivard, Advocate .....	1870 to 1878
J. Aldéric Ouimet, Advocate.....	1874 to 1879
Edm. Moreau, Canon.....	1875 to 1880
P. C. Dufresne, Canon.....	1879 to 1881
N. Z. Lorrain, now Vicar-Apostolic of Pontiac.....	1881 to 1882
J. Grenier, Alderman.....	1878 to .....
E. C. Monk, Advocate.....	1879 to 1882
L. O. Hétu, Notary-Public.....	1880 to 1882
L. D. A. Maréchal, Vicar-General.....	1882 to .....
H. B. Rainville, Alderman.....	1883 to .....
F. D. Monk, Advocate.....	1883 to .....

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## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

1886.

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L. D. A. MARÉCHAL, Grand-Vicar,	named by the Government
ED. MURPHY, Merchant,	" "
F. D. MONK, Advocate,	" "
V. ROUSSELOT, Vicar of St-James Church, named by the Corporation.	
J. GRENIER, Alderman,	" "
H. B. RAINVILLE, Alderman,	" "

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Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. DESNOYERS.

Local Superintendent, U. E. ARCHAMBAULT.

Accountant, O. P. JACQUES.

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# AN ACCOUNT OF THE SCHOOLS CONTROLLED BY THE BOARD OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

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## POPULATION OF MONTREAL.

The city of Montreal, founded on the eighteenth day of May, in the year 1642, by Paul de Chomedey, *sieur de Maisonneuve*, has become the commercial metropolis of Canada. Surrounded by thriving villages, each destined to be absorbed by it, after a time, it now comprises the city proper, to which have been annexed the villages of Hochelaga and Saint-Jean-Baptiste.

In 1871, the population amounted to 112,694 inhabitants, and in 1881 to 150,732; the average annual increase is 29 per thousand (almost 3 per cent) of the population of the preceding year; at this rate of increase, the probable population for 1886 will be 174,000, and for 1891 over 200,000.\*

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\* The other towns and villages, which will probably be annexed before long, are: Saint-Louis of Mile-End, Côte-Saint-Louis, Côte-Visitation, Saint-Henry, Sainte-Cunégonde, Saint-Gabriel, Verdun, Côte-Saint-Paul; population in 1871, 16,612; in 1881, 20,567.

Counting the actual and probable annexations we find the population of Montreal to be approximately as follows:

In 1871 . . . . .	129,306	In 1888 . . . . .	208,000
1881 . . . . .	171,299	1889 . . . . .	214,000
1886 . . . . .	196,800	1890 . . . . .	220,000
1887 . . . . .	202,000	1891 . . . . .	226,000

The importance of the catholic element in the whole population is best shown by the following figures:

In 1871.....	82,933	equal to 74 per cent of the total
In 1881.....	112,862	" " 75 "
In 1886.....	131,660	" " 76 "

The average annual increase of the catholic population is 3,13 per cent (0,0313) of that of the preceding year, this allows us to count on a probable catholic population of 154,000 in 1891. Thus the catholic population forms more than three-fourths of the whole.

The French-Canadian element forms three-fourths of the catholic population; the other fourth is composed principally of the Irish element. The rapid growth of the French-Canadian race is worthy of note; we give the figures:

In 1871.....	61,486	equal to 55 per cent of the total
In 1881.....	87,407	" " 58 "
In 1886.....	104,240	" " 60 "

If the increase continues in the same progression, the French Canadians will number 124,000 in 1891, or 62 per cent of the total population.

We now give the figures for the Irish population, which increases at the rate of 1,34 per cent each year :

In 1871.....	25,376	equal to 22 per cent of the total
In 1881.....	28,995	" " 19 "
In 1886.....	30,982	" " 18 "

The rate of increase of the Irish population is inferior to the rate of increase of the whole population.

We give below the figures indicating the rate of increase of the *whole* population ; of the total *catholic* population, and of the French-Canadian population ;

Total population, annual increase.....	2,90 per cent
" Catholic population, annual increase.....	3,13 "
" French Canadian population, annual increase.	3,59 "

From these figures, it can be seen that the rate of increase of the Catholic population is slightly superior to that of the total population while that of the French Canadian population is much superior.

This glance at the number and increase of the population of Montreal justifies the interest taken in the catholic school question, and demonstrates the importance of the mission confided to the Board of Catholic School Commissioners.

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Among the catholic primary schools of Montreal, there are thirty controlled by the Board of Commissioners, viz :

12 schools for boys,  
8     "     " girls,  
10 mixed schools.

Six of these schools are directed by Principals, and provided with a staff of teachers ; 4 are managed by the Christian Brothers ; 9 by Nuns of different congregations, and 11 by other lady teachers, each having one or more assistants. The teaching staff of these 30 schools numbers 193.

The villages of Hochelaga and Saint-Jean-Baptiste, now forming part of Montreal for municipal purposes, have remained independent as far as school-matters are concerned.

Besides the schools controlled by the Catholic Commissioners of Montreal, there is a number of independent institutions, some for elementary and some for superior education. The most important of these are under the direction of the Religious Congregations. On the following page we give a list of these institutions, compiled from the report of the Superintendent of Education, for the year 1883-84, and from J. B. Rolland's Ecclesiastical Almanach for 1885.

## OTHER MONTREAL CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS		Duration of course; number of years.	Number of professors.	Number of pupils.
Laval University : course of Theology (Seminary of St-Sulpice) B	4	12	212	
" " Law .....	3	9	71	
" " Medecine .....	4	14	33	
Seminary of St. Sulpice : Theological Seminary (see above) .....	4	12	212	
" Course of Philosophy .....	4	4	70	
" Montreal College (Classical Seminary) B	4	14	320	
Rev'd Jesuit Father's : St Mary's College .....	8	26	401	
Montreal School of Medecine and Surgery .....	4	16	147	
School of Arts and Manufactures .....	"	11	515	
Jacques-Cartier Normal School .....	3	9	67	
Congregation of the Holy Cross : Hochelaga Com. College .....	"	6	300	
Clercs of St. Viateur : Deaf and Dumb Institute (Mile-End) .....	"	25	132	
" St. John the Baptist Academy .....	"	8	450	
Brothers of Charity : Reformatory School .....	"	39	280	
Christian Brothers : Bishop's Academy .....	"	6	144	
" St. Lawrence School .....	B	20	1163	
" St. James "	B	8	675	
" St. Bridget "	A	12	516	
" St. Ann "	A	9	549	
" St. Joseph "	A	14	583	
" Plessis "	A	8	328	
Smith's Model School for Boys .....	4	2	68	
Congregation of Notre-Dame : Villa Maria Convent .....	"	38	260	
" Mount St. Mary "	"	30	292	
" St. Denis Acadamy .....	"	14	275	
" St. Anthony "	"	9	195	
" St. Patrick "	"	9	462	
" Bourgeoys "	A	15	815	
" St. Catherine "	A	12	422	
" St. Joseph "	A	9	516	
" Visitation "	A	15	774	
" St. Ann "	A	9	423	
" Our Lady of Angels Acadamy .....	A	6	268	
" Notre-Dame School .....	A	37	297	
" St. Lawrence .....	B	7	540	
" St. Anthony "	B	4	192	
" St. Felix "	B	3	174	
" Bonsecours "	B	4	187	
Grey Nuns : Institute for Blind Children .....	A	9	50	
" Nazareth Infant Home .....	"	11	350	
" Bethlehem "	"	6	250	
" St. Joseph "	"	4	300	
Sisters of Providence : Orphan Home, St. Denis St .....	"	5	116	
" Model School .....	"	6	390	
" Kindergarten .....	"	9	360	
" Infant Home, Visitation St .....	"	15	601	
" Fullum St .....	"	6	304	
" Deaf and Dumb Institute .....	"	35	238	
Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus & Mary : Hochelaga Convent .....	"	93	508	
" Mary Rose Academy .....	"	15	533	
Good Shepherd Nuns : Industrial & Reformatory School .....	"	61	214	
" St. Louis Gonzague Acadamy .....	"	34	175	
Nuns of the Sacred Heart : St. Catherine St. Day School .....	"	12	100	
Marianites Sisters : St. Ignatius Academy .....	"	7	102	

A. Establishments receiving grants from the School Commissioners.

B. Schools maintained by the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

**THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.**

The Board of Catholic School Commissioners of the city of Montreal is a body corporate; therefore it has a right to possess property for educational purposes, and to use it according to the intentions of the donors; but it cannot dispossess itself of any part of its property, without the express permission of the Superintendent of Education.

The Montreal School Commissioners may possess property to an unlimited amount.

The Board is composed of six Commissioners, three of whom are named by the Government; and three by the Corporation of the City.

Two Commissioners retire every year, and two others are named to take their places, one by the Government, and one, by the Corporation.

No Commissioner can be renamed (such), during the four years immediately following the expiration of his term of office, without his own consent.

No person legally named a Commissioner can refuse to act as such, under pain of a fine, of from five to ten dollars, for each refusal.

Clergymen of any religious denomination ministering in the scholastic municipality, and any other persons residing therein are eligible as Commissioners.

No person can be a school Commissioner and teacher in the same municipality.

The School Commissioners shall assemble, on the Monday following the official notification of their nomination, for the purpose of electing a president and secretary-treasurer.

The president of the Board convenes the Commissioners by a written invitation signed by the secretary-treasurer, in the name of the president.

On the written request of two commissioners, the President is obliged to convene a meeting.

The meetings are not public, but persons having business with the board may be allowed to assist.

At the meetings, all questions are decided by vote; the President has the casting vote.

**THE CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.**

The first duty of the Commissioners is to provide the municipality with school houses, situated as much as possible, in central localities.

If after having chosen a vacant lot, upon which to build a school-house, the Commissioners cannot agree with the proprietor as to the value of the land, or if the proprietor refuse to sell, within eight days after the Commissioners shall have made a demand on him in writing the question is decided by arbitrators, named, one by the Commissioners one, by the proprietor, and a third, by one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the district. The decision of the majority of the arbitrators is final.

The Commissioners cannot take possession of a property owned by a vestry-board, church, religious or scholastic body, corporation or association.

The Commissioners are obliged to build school-houses when necessary "to repair, keep in order, and renew any property of which they may be possessed; they should when necessary rent or accept gratuitously "the use of houses or other buildings for school-purposes."

"All school-houses must be built according to plans approved of or "furnished by the Superintendent," and according to the rules laid down by the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, at its meeting on May 25th, 1877.

According to these rules the extent of the ground and buildings should be in proportion to the school population, which is reckoned as 20 per cent. of the number of the ratepayers, who are to send their children to the school.

The size of the class rooms should be calculated to allow 9 square feet of floor surface for each pupil. The ceiling should not be less than 10 feet high. The regulations then determine how the school-house should be ventilated and heated, how the cloak rooms, lavatories, latrines, etc., should be constructed.

One of the duties of the Commissioners is to appoint permanently or temporarily a manager, to assist them in managing, building, repairing, heating and cleaning the school-houses; in keeping the furniture in good order and in looking after the school property generally.

**THE TEACHER.**

To be a teacher it is necessary, according to law, to be the bearer of a certificate obtained from a Normal School or from a Board of Examiners. The certificate obtained at a Normal School gives the bearer a right to teach in any part of the province; that obtained from a board of Examiners restricts the bearer to the district in which the certificate has been obtained.

There are three grades of certificates: The Elementary School; the Model School; and the Academic. The first gives the right to teach in an elementary school; the second, in a model school; the third, in an academy.

It is the duty of the Commissioners to engage qualified teachers for the schools under their control; and to dismiss them for incapacity, negligence, insubordination, bad conduct, or immorality.

Notice of dismissal must be given at least two months before the expiration of a teacher's engagement; if not so given, the teacher is considered re-engaged for another year.

A teacher, desiring to sever his connection with a board of School Commissioners, is also obliged to give warning thereof; at least two months before the expiration of his engagement.

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**THE SCHOOL-TAX.**

The rate-payers of the city of Montreal, pay for the maintenance of their schools, a tax of two mills on the dollar on the total value of the real-estate. This tax known as the "City School-Tax" is payable by owners of real-estate. A tenant is not obliged to reimburse the proprietor for any part thereof, unless there be a special clause to this effect in the lease.

The value of the property, in each ward, is estimated by two assessors, one a catholic, the other a protestant.

In determining the amount to be paid by each rate-payer, four lists or panels are used:

On panel number one is inscribed the value of all real-estate belonging exclusively to catholics.

On panel number two is inscribed the value of all real-estate belonging exclusively to protestants.

On panel number three is written the value of the real-estate belonging to corporations or incorporated companies; to persons who are neither catholic nor protestant, or whose religion is unknown; partly to protestants and partly to catholics; to persons who have declared in writing the desire that the value of their property should be entered on this panel; to commercial houses which have not declared by their agent or one of their members, that they desire their property placed on panel number one, or on number two;

Panel number four is a list of the property exempt from taxation.

Hebrews can have the value of their property carried to panel number one or to number two by making a written request to this effect.

As soon as the panels are made out, they are placed in the City-Treasurer's office, and notice thereof is given in at least two French and two English city newspapers. During thirty days the panels are open to the public for inspection and correction, if necessary.

The rates collected from property entered on panel number one are handed to the Catholic School Commissioners; and, from that on panel number two are handed to the Protestant School Commissioners.

The amount of the rates collected from property entered on panel three is divided between the two Boards of Commissioners, in proportion to the catholic and protestant populations of the city.

The Commissioners are authorized to collect from the parents of children frequenting their schools a monthly fee, varying from twenty-five cents for elementary schools, to four dollars for academies.

As the law does not allow of the division of the city into school districts, parents may send their children to the schools of their choice in any part of the city.

By different acts of the Quebec Legislature, the Catholic School Commissioners were authorized to issue debentures, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, to be used in the purchase of land and the construction of school-houses.

The following table will show the different issues of these debentures, and the dates fixed for their redemption.

DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS,  
MONTREAL.—RATE 6 PER CENT.

Date of Issue.	Duration of Loan.	Date of Maturity.	Amount of Loan.	Sinking Fund, Rate per cent.	Annual payment on account of sinking fund.	Annual Interest, Rate 6 per cent.	Total annual charges to meet loan.
1870 Jan. 1	19 years	1889 Jan. 1	\$50,000	2,962 p. c.	\$1,481 00	\$3,000	\$4,481 00
1871 July 1	20 "	1891 July 1	40,000	2,962 p. c.	1,184 80	2,400	3,584 50
1875 July 1	20 "	1895 July 1	90,000	2,962 p. c.	2,665 80	5,400	8,065 80
1877 Jan. 1	30 "	1907 Jan. 1	120,000	1,2649 p. c.	1,517 88	7,200	8,717 88
1879 July 1	30 "	1909 July 1	100,000	1,2649 p. c.	1,264 90	6,000	7,264 90
			\$400,000		\$8,114 38	\$24,000	\$32,114 38

## THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The secretary-treasurer is named at the meeting held on the first Monday after the Commissioners have received official notification of their nomination. He may be dismissed or superseded at any time.

The secretary-treasurer is obliged by law to transmit to the Superintendent of Education, on the first day of January and on the first day of July of each year, a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the board.

In addition to the above report, he must, before the first of November of each year, prepare the statement of receipts and disbursements which the Board is obliged to send to the Superintendent of Education. — This report must be published in at least one English and one French newspaper of the city.

Statement A shows the yearly receipts and disbursements, for the decade 1875-1885.

It is given here in condensed form.

SCHOOL YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1875-76	\$194,222 62	\$187,742 16
1876-77	217,752 80	206,992 73
1877-78	158,595 52	172,271 43
1878-79	146,876 88	138,226 84
1879-80	148,283 38	165,313 53
1880-81	115,738 91	106,486 21
1881-82	102,224 68	106,661 89
1882-83	154,866 68	146,238 72
1883-84	107,960 73	110,019 50
1884-85	108,505 57	114,203 87
TOTALS	\$1,455,027 77	\$1,454,156 88
BALANCE OF CASH ON HAND.....		\$870 89

In addition to the duties imposed on him by law, the secretary-treasurer is obliged to deposit to the credit of the Board's account in a bank approved of, or chosen by them, all receipts from whatever source. No amount can be withdrawn from the said account, except by a check signed by the secretary-treasurer and countersigned by a school commissioner.

No payment, whatever, can be made by the secretary-treasurer without a resolution adopted by the majority of the board at a regular meeting, or in urgent cases without a written authorization, signed by at least three Commissioners.

A sum not exceeding five thousand dollars may be placed at the disposal of the secretary-treasurer, to allow him to meet current expenses. This money is deposited in an incorporated bank approved of, or chosen by the Board, and the interest accruing from such sums is carried to the credit of the Board.

Financial Statement of the Commissioners. June 30, 1885.

ASSETS		
Cash on hand.....	\$870 89	.....
Advanced to the Rev'd Brothers.....	1,600 00	.....
School Buildings, land, etc.,.....	503,562 32	.....
Books, stationery, etc.,.....	367 12	.....
Instruments .....	8,412 00	.....
Furniture.....	37,428 89	.....
Library.....	7,937 10	.....
Bills Receivable.....	3,303 57	.....
	-----	\$563,481 89
LIABILITIES		
Debentures .....	\$400,000 00	
Less amount of sinking fund and interest thereon to Dec. 31, 1884....	116,360 82	283,639 18
Owing on mortgages .....	118,700 00	
Other debts.....	17,037 43	
Capital of perpetual prizes.....		135,737 43
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities....		3,740 45
	-----	140,364 83
	-----	\$563,481 89

The Secretary-Treasurer is obliged to have his integrity guaranteed by a Guarantee Company. The premium is paid by the Board and in conformity with the law, the policy is deposited at the office of the Registrar.

The salary of the secretary-treasurer is fixed by the Commissioners, who may also name a secretary and a treasurer.

**THE LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT.**

In virtue of the powers conferred on them by the law, the Catholic School Commissioners have named, instead of a manager and a visitor, a Local Superintendent, whose position with respect to them is similar to that occupied by the Superintendent of Education, with respect to the government. In consequence, with the exception of the Secretary-Treasurer, whose duties are defined by law, all other employees whatsoever, of the Board, are placed under the control of this official, a part of whose business it is to see that they attend faithfully to their respective duties.

The Principals and Directors of the schools form, under the control of the Superintendent, a council whose mission it is to deliberate on the course of studies, the choice of text-books, the purchase of prizes, the rules concerning teachers and pupils, and in general on all that pertains to the management of the schools; to determine the form of all registers, note books, blank forms, certificates, used in the schools, and to see that they are uniform. The decisions of this Council are obligatory, only after having received the sanction of the Board of Commissioners.

The duties of the Local Superintendent are :

1º To study attentively the public school system, to keep abreast of the times in all that concerns school matters, in order to be able to suggest the best means, for the advancement of the schools;

2º To see that the rules of the Commissioners are strictly enforced;

3º To visit each school, as often as his other duties will permit, so as to acquire a personal knowledge of all the schools, and thus be able to suggest whatever reforms may be necessary in their management; to make known to the teachers the latest and most improved methods in all that pertains to school matters, and for this object to convene from time to time meetings of principals and teachers;

4º To remove teachers from one school to another, when he considers such removal indispensable for the greater good of the teacher or of the school; the reasons for such removals must be submitted to the Commissioners at the following meeting;

5º To settle all difficulties or misunderstandings which may arise between Principals and teachers, between any employee and his superior or his equal; for offences foreseen or unforeseen by the rules of the Commissioners, the Local Superintendent may reprimand, or suspend an employee from his functions, for a time sufficiently long to allow of his decision being submitted to the Board; an employee has the right of appeal to the Board from any decision of the Local Superintendent;

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6° To receive and report, according to his judgement, on all demands made to him in writing for repairs to buildings or furniture; for the purchase of fuel, etc.

7° To enter into communication, whenever he is requested to do so, with the architects and contractors of school buildings, and to give them all the information in his possession; to suggest the plans which he judges most advantageous for the health and convenience of teachers and pupils, keeping at the same time within the bounds prescribed by a wise economy; to have an understanding with the Commissioners so as to insure uniformity in the plans and economy in the expenditure;

8° To be present at the meetings of the Board; he may on the invitation of the President or of a member, express his opinion on any subject under discussion;

9° To report annually to the Board, giving an account of the schools visited and of his other duties; to add with respect to the condition of the schools, with respect to their increasing usefulness and prosperity, such remarks or suggestions as may to him seem opportune; to give the number of teachers employed and such other statistics as may be deemed necessary for the information of the Board; these statistics should contain, at the least, the information which the Commissioners are required, by law, to furnish in their report;

10° To keep a register in which he inscribes, the name, age, and address of all persons desiring positions as teachers, and to add thereto for the information of the Board such other information as he may deem fit;

11° To see to the strict carrying out of the rules now in force, as well as of all those to be hereafter passed by the Board;

12° To perform any other duties that may be imposed on him by the Board.

Table B contains a synopsis of the statistics contained in the Local Superintendent's annual reports to the Board for the decade 1875-1885.

We give below the principal figures.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

	ANNUAL AVERAGES.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	TOTAL.
Num. of pupils:	Registered.....	4,560	4,987	9,547
	Monthly attendants.....	3,589	4,062	7,651
	Daily attendants.....	3,218	3,656	6,874
	Absentees .....	371	406	777
Percent which the number	Of monthly attendants is of the number registered .....	78,71	81,45	80,14
	Of daily attendants is of the numb. of monthly attendants.	89,66	90,00	89,84
	Of absentees is of the number of daily attendants.....	10,34	10,00	10,16

## PUPILS' FEES.

Number of pupils admitted free.....	1,512	equal to 19,76%
" pay pupils.....	6,139	" 80,24% .
Total.....	7,651	100,00%

Average annual receipts from pupils' fees.....	\$23,249 49
Annual average for each pay pupil.....	3 78
Annual average for each pupil (counting all the pupils).....	3 04

Average number of male teachers employed.....	81
" " female " " .....	99

Total of averages.....	180
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Total death rate among the pupils during 10 years.....	199
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**PRINCIPALS OR DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS.**

It is the duty of the Principal or Director of each school:

1° To exact a strict observance of the rules from the teachers, pupils and caretaker, placed under his control;

2° To see that the course of studies, as approved of by the Board, is followed, and to grade the pupils so that the progress of each may be satisfactory;

3° To allow no books to be used except those approved of by the Board;

4° To acquire a personal knowledge of the progress of the pupils, by close attention to the teaching of his subordinates, by giving as often as he judges necessary, but at least once a month a competition, and by inscribing the result on a register kept for this purpose;

5° To see that good order is maintained in all the classes; (the right to inflict corporal punishment belongs to the Principal alone);

6° To keep in good order all the registers adopted by the management for recording: 1° statistics; 2° the work of the pupils; 3° receipts and disbursement. To furnish such reports as may be asked for by the Board or the Local Superintendent;

7° To be present at school on class days from 7 a. m. till noon and from 1 p. m. till 5 p. m.

The Principal alone is responsible to the parents for the instruction given, and for the manner in which each teacher maintains discipline in his class.

The Principal is authorized to sell to the pupils the books and stationery which they may need, at prices determined upon by the Board.

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**TEACHERS.**

Teachers shall conform to the instructions of the Principal, in all that relates to teaching and discipline.

They shall arrive punctually at the hour and post mentioned in their time-tables.

Teachers shall follow the programme of studies. They shall neither introduce new books, nor deviate from the method and classification laid down in those actually in use.

Each teacher shall:

1° Keep a class-journal, in which to inscribe each day the work to be given to the class;

2° Keep a register in which to enter the marks deserved by each pupil ;  
3° Add up these marks and read the results to the pupils on the first Monday of each month.

4° At the end of each quarter, sum up the marks and enter the totals in the bulletin-book, if such be used ;

5° Keep a list of the absentees from his class ;

6° Furnish the Principal, whenever required, with the totals of the marks merited by each pupil, for conduct and success in the different branches taught.

Each teacher is obliged to maintain good order in his class ; he is responsible for the school-furniture, also for the books and instruments intrusted to him.

It is the right and duty of each teacher to prevent and repress disorder of all kinds, whether the work of pupils of his own, or of other classes.

The Principal alone has the right to inflict corporal punishment. The teacher is forbidden to do so or even to touch a pupil. If a pupil resist the authority of the teacher, the Principal should immediately be called in.

Teachers shall abstain from offensive remarks or allusions with respect to the school authorities, their fellow teachers, the pupils or their parents ; in a word, they shall abstain from anything tending to injure the school.

When a teacher is prevented from being at his post in class, on the play ground or elsewhere, he shall notify the Principal in advance, if possible.

When a teacher is named to act in lieu of another, he shall procure his time-table and follow the instructions therein contained.

Teachers are required to attend all meetings convened by the Principal or by the Local Superintendent.

When the Principal is prevented from fulfilling his duties, either by sickness, or any other legitimate cause, he names a teacher as his substitute. The teacher so named exercises, during his tenure of office, all the authority of a Principal.

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#### RULES TO BE FOLLOWED BY TEACHERS IN THEIR MANAGEMENT OF PUPILS.

Teachers responsible for *surveillance* during recess shall :

1° See that the pupils follow the rules laid down for their guidance ;

2° At the first signal announcing the close of recess, make the pupils form in ranks, each class by itself ;

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3° At the last signal, take their places at the head of their respective pupils, to lead them into class.

In class the teacher shall :

1° Proportion the lessons and tasks to the average capacity of the pupils,—giving the preference to short but well learned lessons;

2° Give clear explanations, and assure himself by means of questions that they are well understood, especially by those whose knowledge of the language employed is defective;

3° Abstain from intimidaing the pupils, either by voice or gesture; endeavouring rather to inspire them with confidence and to encourage their efforts;

4° Never allow the pupils to remain alone, either in class, study, or recreation;

5° Not leave the class-room before the last signal has been given;

6° Never keep pupils in class during recess;

7° Never allow pupils to go out to drink during class;

8° Send any pupil, who finds it absolutely necessary to leave class through indisposition, to the Principal for permission, unless such permission shall have been obtained before the beginning of class; never send two at the same time;

9° Prevent pupils from soiling the floor by spitting, throwing paper, etc.;

10° Before class see that the pupils are neat and clean; after class ascertain whether the desks have been either soiled or damaged;

11° Ventilate the class-room during recess; never open the windows during class, when the out-door temperature is below 60° Farenheit.

When responsible for surveillance the teacher shall abstain from reading, writing, correcting exercises, etc.

When it is necessary to punish, the teacher may :

1° Reprimand privately;

2° Keep in ; deprive of recess ;

3° Give a certain number of lines to learn, not less than two nor more than twenty ;

4° Reprimand publicly;

5° Condemn the pupil to remain standing, in class or in study, not more than a half an hour, and not on the seats or desks;

6° Send the pupil to the Principal.

Every day after the four o'clock recess, the teacher shall hear the lessons of such pupils as have been kept in, and the lines of those who have been punished for bad conduct.

Teachers should accustom their pupils to calmness and moderation, by being calm and moderate themselves. They should give them an example

of justice, by never punishing a pupil unless positively certain of his guilt.

They should endeavor to make the pupils feel, that at school they are under a paternal government; they should treat each pupil according to his disposition and character, which for this purpose they should study.

Reprimands and punishments should be proportioned to the nature of the offence, and to the general conduct of the offender. Teachers should strive to lead their pupils on by exciting emulation and a desire for rewards, rather than by the perpetual fear of punishment.

At the end of the months of January and June, a strict examination of the branches studied during each previous half year, takes place in the presence and under the superintendence of the Principal.

The Principal alone has the right of promoting pupils to a higher class.

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#### RULES FOR PUPILS.

On the pupil's name being registered for the first time, he must produce :

1° A certificate of good conduct; if he comes from another school controlled by the Board of Commissioners, the certificate must state that there are not any arrears of school fees against him;

2° Certificates attesting that he has complied with the rules of the Health Board with respect to vaccination, and to any contagious diseases which may happen to be prevalent.

When coming to school or returning home, screaming, running, quarrelling, or throwing anything must be carefully avoided..

Pupils must enter the school grounds on arriving, and return directly home on leaving school.

The doors are opened at 7.30 a. m. for the Intermediate and Commercial Courses ; at 8.30 a. m. for the Primary ; in the afternoon at one o'clock for all the courses.

Class begins at 8.50 a.m. and again at 1.30 p.m.

Twice a day, the pupils of the Intermediate and Commercial Courses are assembled in the study-hall to prepare their work. The hours are from 8 a.m. to 8.50 a.m. and from 4.10 p.m. to 5 p.m. Exemption from study is granted by the Principal only.\*

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\* The necessity of teaching two languages, English and French, with the same care, so that pupils may speak and write them, is the reason why two extra hours a day are devoted to study at school.

These two hours are specially set apart for written work. Lessons are studied at home ; this requires that pupils should bring their books home with them.

Pupils arriving late shall be kept in from noon till 12.30 p.m. Before and after class, and study, prayer is said, at which pupils must assist with respect.

Pupils must be provided with all that is necessary for their classes.

They shall retain the places assigned them by their Teachers, and occupy them at once, on entering the class-room.

During class and study, pupils will observe perfect silence, and, on no account, leave their seats without permission. They will obey their teachers without murmuring.

At the close of study or of class, each one shall place his effects in proper order, and leave nothing on the desks.

A pupil absent from school shall, on his return, bring a note stating the cause of his absence.

A pupil aware that he is going to be absent is obliged to notify the principal of the fact.

Leave to be absent can be obtained only from the principal. To obtain such leave a written request from the parents, stating the cause, must be presented.

Any pupil unable to account for his absence will be punished for the first offence. If the offence be repeated so frequently as to prevent the offender from making any progress in his studies, he shall be expelled.

The offences punished with expulsion are :

1o Immorality, in words, in deeds, or in writing ;

2o Insubordination ; refusing to obey teachers or principal.

3o Fighting,—at school or elsewhere ;

4o Conviction in any criminal court,

5o Being frequently absent from school without a valid cause ;

6o Non-attendance at the annual retreat ; religious instruction ; examinations ; the distribution of prizes or any other public exercise. Non-attendance at any of the exercises enumerated in No 6<sup>o</sup>, is followed by instant dismissal unless the pupil produce a doctor's certificate, or that his parents personally affirm that he was ill.

Pupils shall come to school neatly and decently attired, with face and hands quite clean. Tidiness must be observable about their seats and personal effects.

In order to preserve books and desks from accidents, each pupil must provide himself with a piece of baize and spread it on his desk, during class and study.

As pupils are not allowed to go out during class, they should take their precautions during recess. Pupils who are not well, and who may be

obliged to ask leave to go out during class, must notify the teacher of the fact before class begins.

Pupils are never allowed to leave class to drink.

The games which are prohibited are gambling, and any other games likely to cause disorder.

It is forbidden to throw anything.

It is forbidden to leave the play ground without permission.

Intercourse between the big and little boys is strictly forbidden.

At the first sound of the bell announcing the close of recess, all playing shall instantly cease; each pupil shall take his proper rank and enter in silence.

Religious Instruction will be given once a week. Every Catholic pupil judged competent by his Teachers is obliged to prepare a *résumé* of the instruction given. Oral explanations, as well as a knowledge of the text of the catechism, will be expected of every one.

It is to be borne in mind that the knowledge of Religion is the first and most necessary of all, consequently, more attention will be given to this subject than to any other.

The manners of the pupils should be polite and christian-like.

All acts contrary to temperance or good morals, as also neglect of religious duties, are grave infractions of the rules.

The Spiritual Director hears the confessions of the pupils. All pupils who have made their first communion are obliged to go to confession every month. Any neglect to comply with this rule will be noted by the Principal.

Pupils, when passing before their teachers, or meeting them in the streets, shall salute them. They will evince their good-breeding by refraining from touching anything not belonging to them. In their intercourse with their Teachers, as well as with their school-mates, they will scrupulously observe perfect decorum, carefully avoiding the slightest infringement of the rules of politeness. Consequently, all rough play, coarse manners "nick names," low and vulgar language, and actions which, though they be not strictly immoral, are nevertheless clear indications of low education, should be carefully avoided.

Cursing, and swearing, will be punished with severity.

All pupils arriving late for study or for class; not having their work done to the entire satisfaction of their teacher, and those having lines to learn as a punishment for bad conduct shall be kept in from noon till 12.30. p.m.

At the end of each quarter, a bulletin is sent to the parents of pupils attending the Plateau Commercial Academy. On this bulletin are inscribed the number of marks merited by the pupil for conduct, application to study, and success in the different branches of knowledge taught.

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At the end of each month, teachers and pupils assemble in the large school hall, where the Principal in the presence of the Commissioners, the Parish Priest, the Spiritual Director of the School and the Local Superintendent, all invited guests, reads the number of conduct, and instruction marks deserved by each pupil for the month just finished. He afterwards distributes certificates of good conduct and application to study, to the deserving pupils, and medals to the most deserving.

So as to encourage good conduct and application to study, the teacher sums up the total marks merited by each pupil during the month in order to determine their standing; the result of this summing up is read before the whole class, in presence of the Principal, on the first Monday of each month.

Every Friday there is a rehearsal of the lessons of the week and every month over and above a written competition on each subject taught, there is a general rehearsal of the lessons of the month.

As it is impossible to mention in a set of Rules all that pupils should do, or avoid at school and in the streets, each one shall conform his behaviour to the following general rule of conduct: "Avoid doing any 'thing, in the streets or at school, that would be unbecoming a well 'bred child and Christian."

Pupils are strictly forbidden to make known to their parents, or to any one else, the punishment inflicted upon any of their companions at school.

Any object bought, sold or exchanged by the pupils is, as well as the purchase money, is liable to be confiscated for the benefit of the Library. Should the object be of considerable value, it will be returned to the parents.

Any one breaking or injuring school furniture or any other object, will be held responsible for the damage done.

The use of tobacco in any shape, at school or in the streets, is strictly forbidden. The use of chewing gum is also forbidden.

Parents withdrawing their children from school, will notify the Principal of the fact, otherwise the tuition fee will continue to be charged to them.

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#### PRIZES.

Pupils on entering are obliged to pay a registration fee. The prizes are bought with the money thus obtained and are offered for competition according to the following rules:

To each class of less than 20 pupils at the time of distribution, one

prize and two honorable mentions are allowed ; to a class of 20 pupils or more, two prizes and four honorable mentions.

To any Primary Course pupil who has merited two honorable mentions, a prize is awarded.

To any Intermediate Course pupil, who has merited three honorable mentions, a prize is awarded.

To any Commercial Course pupil, who has merited four honorable mentions, a prize is awarded.

A prize of assiduity is given to any pupil who has not been absent once during the course of the year; an honorable mention of assiduity, to any pupil who has not been absent more than three days during the course of the year.

A prize of application and good conduct is awarded to pupils whose application to study has been constant, whose conduct has been exemplary.

To compete for the prizes, a pupil must have: 1<sup>o</sup> regularly attended school during at least one half the scholastic year; 2<sup>o</sup> undergone the January and June examinations; 3<sup>o</sup> obtained at least one-half the number of marks allowed for conduct and application; 4<sup>o</sup> obtained, for lessons and exercises, for monthly competitions, for January and June examinations, at least three-fourths of the marks allowed.

To be entitled to compete for an honorable mention, a pupil must have obtained one-half the number of marks allowed.

By enforcing these conditions the management of the schools hopes to obtain a double result; to prevent lazy but talented pupils from being rewarded; to recompense pupils whose labor has been unremitting.

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#### SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

##### THE ACCOUNTANT.

It is the duty of this official: 1<sup>o</sup> to be present in his office every day (Sundays and Holidays excepted), from 8.30 a. m. to 11.30 a. m., and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.; to be present during the meetings of the Board, and at other times when so required;

2<sup>o</sup> To keep the books of the Board and of the Commercial Academy in perfect order, not allowing the work to fall behind.

3<sup>o</sup> To audit the books of the different schools controlled by the Board; for this purpose he is obliged to go and examine their books at least twice a year.

4<sup>o</sup> To do the correspondence, and any other writing which he may be asked to do for the board, by the secretary-treasurer or the Local Superintendent.

**THE CARE-TAKER.**

The care-taker of each school is under the control of the principal, and shall:

1° Give all his time to the care of the buildings, furniture and school grounds; he shall not absent himself without the permission of the principal.

2° In winter, enter the fuel necessary for heating the dwelling of the principal, go his messages when his residence is on the school grounds, light the school fires at the proper time,—clear the snow off the roofs sidewalks, and off such parts of the school grounds as may be indicated by the principal;

3° In summer, look after the fences, trees, flowerbeds, and play-ground;

4° In all seasons sweep, dust and wash the classes (or get the same done at his own expense); in a word, keep the school and the out-buildings in a state of perfect order and cleanliness, to the satisfaction of the principal and Commissioners;

5° Do, besides anything else that the principal may require of him in the interest of the school.

N. B.—If the above mentioned duties prove two onerous for the care-taker, it will be the duty of the principal to notify the Commissioners of the fact.

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**RULES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASES IN THE SCHOOLS.**

The Montreal Board of Catholic School Commissioners has, with respect to the schools under its control, resolved;

1° To enforce rigidly the regulations of the Central Board of Health :

2° Not to admit any child who has not been vaccinated;

3° Not to admit any pupil coming from a house in which measles, scarlet fever, small-pox, diphtheria or any other contagious disease is to be found.

To admit a pupil coming from a house such as is mentioned in No. 3, only when he shall have proved by a doctor's certificate, that the danger no longer exists, and that the dwelling has been disinfected;

4° That the head of each school shall send to the City Board of Health, the name and address of every pupil prevented from attending school, because of the prevalence of contagious disease in the house in which he lives, whether the pupil himself, or others be the victims.

**CLASS-DAYS AND HOLIDAYS.**

YEARLY RE-OPENING OF THE CLASSES.—Every year class re-opens on the Monday nearest to the 1st of September.

**HOLIDAYS:**

- 1° Sundays, Holy-days of obligation and Saturdays;
- 2° All-Souls day (November 2nd);
- 3° From Dec. 31st to January 6th inclusive; when the 6th falls on a Thursday or a Friday, the holiday is prolonged to the following Monday;
- 4° Ash Wednesday;
- 5° From Holy Wednesday at 3 p.m., to Easter Tuesday at 9 a.m.;
- 6° March 17th, Saint Patrick's day, the national feast of Ireland;
- 7° June 24th, Saint-Jean-Baptiste's day, the national feast of the French Canadians;
- 8° May 24th, the birthday of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria;
- 9° Arbor Day (for boys' schools only);
- 10° The last Friday of January and of May, days upon which the teachers hold their meetings (for boys' schools only).

Class closes at the end of June; the date is determined by the Board.

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# COURSE OF STUDIES.

FOLLOWED IN THE SCHOOLS CONTROLLED BY THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

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## PRIMARY COURSE.

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### FIRST YEAR.

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#### FRENCH LANGUAGE.

**Reading.**—Alphabet, spelling and reading, giving the *meaning* of words selected from the text-book and *translating* words in common use.

PUNCTUATION.—Naming the punctuation signs when spelling in the book.—*Premier Livre*.

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

**Reading.**—Alphabet, spelling and reading, giving the *meaning* of words selected from the text-book, and *translating* words in common use.

PUNCTUATION.—Naming the punctuation marks when spelling in the book.—*First Reader*.

#### WRITING.

WRITING ON SLATES.—and, as soon as pupils are sufficiently advanced on paper. Copy-Books Used : Payson, Dunton and Scribner's short course.

#### ARITHMETIC.

To COUNT, read and write numbers, as far as one thousand, (1,000).

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION, on the Numeral-Frame, and on the slate.

ADDITION, subtraction and multiplication tables.

EASY problems in mental arithmetic.

## ORAL LESSONS.

**Religion.**—Principal ideas with the aid of pictures.

**PRAYERS.**—Catechism, orally.

**Good Manners.**—Respect due parents, teachers, and superiors in general; manner of obeying them and anticipating their desires. Cleanliness.

**GEOMETRICAL FIGURES.**—First notions.

**COLORS.**—The principal colors, with the aid of charts.

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## SECOND YEAR.

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

**Reading.**—Spelling and reading, giving the *meaning* and *translation* of words selected from the text-book.

**PUNCTUATION.**—As in the preceding year—*Deuxième Livre*.

**Grammar.**—The rudiments, orally.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

**Reading.**—Spelling and reading, giving the *meaning* and *translation* of words selected from the text-book.

**PUNCTUATION.**—As in the preceding year—*Second Reader*.

**Grammar.**—The rudiments, orally.

## WRITING.

Payson, Dunton and Scribner's short course,—N° B and 2.

## ARITHMETIC.

**NUMERATION.**—Reading numbers as far as one hundred thousand (100,000).

**ROMAN FIGURES** as far as one hundred (C).

**PROBLEMS.**—to simple division, inclusive.

**APPLICATIONS** of the four simple rules—Making out bills, accounts, etc., **MULTIPLICATION** and division tables, to 12 times.

**MENTAL ARITHMETIC.**—Problems on the four simple rules.

## ORAL LESSONS.

**Religion.**—Prayers—Catechism.

SACRED HISTORY, orally.

**Good Manners.**—Kindness and politeness towards our fellow-creatures; Truthfulness—Cleanliness. Examples, incidents and anecdotes.

GEOGRAPHY.—First notions, on the Map.

GEOMETRICAL FIGURES, comparison of surfaces.

COLORS.

ANIMALS.—First notions, with the aid of pictures.

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## THIRD YEAR.

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

**Reading.**—Spelling and reading—Giving a proper intonation and explaining the text—*Troisième Livre*.

MEANING of words selected from the dictionary and translation of words in common use.

**Grammar.**—Elements, as far as regular verbs, inclusive.

EXERCISES and dictation.

PARSING.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

**Reading.**—Spelling and reading—Giving a proper intonation and explaining the text—*Third Reader*.

MEANING of words selected from the dictionary and translation of words in common use.

**Grammar.**—Elements, as far as regular verbs, inclusive.

PARSING.

## WRITING.

Payson, Dunton and Scribner's short course.

## ARITHMETIC.

NUMERATION.—The reading of numbers completed.

READING of Roman numerals completed.

REDUCTION and the four compound rules.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.—Bills.—Accounts, etc.

TABLES of weights and measures.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC—Problems on the four compound rules.

#### HISTORY.

SACRED HISTORY.

#### RELIGION.

CATECHISM.

#### ORAL LESSONS.

**Good Manners.**—Sentiments of justice, impartiality, generosity, magnanimity,—illustrated by striking examples taken from history.

**GEOGRAPHY.**—First notions—Principal divisions of the Globe; Islands, Mountains, Oceans, Rivers, Boundaries, etc—on the Map.

**GEOMETRICAL FIGURES.**—Course of the previous year reviewed and continued.

#### REMARKS.

Special care is taken to impart to the pupils the greatest possible amount of useful knowledge, by means of oral lessons.

PRONUNCIATION and INTONATION, in both languages, are the objects of unremitting attention on the part of the Teachers.

In all the classes of this course, drawing and singing are taught once a week.

### INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

#### FOURTH YEAR.

#### FRENCH LANGUAGE.

**Reading.**—Review of the rules studied the previous year.—Explaining the reading lessons—*Pauses* indicated by the punctuation and by the sense—*Quatrième Livre*.

SPELLING AND DEFINING of words selected from the text-book, and the dictionary.

Study of HOMONYMS, of *derivatives* and of words of opposite meanings.

**Grammar.**—Elements completed ; Syntax commenced.

## DICTATIONS.

EXERCISES and dictations in connection with above.

PARSING.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

**Reading.**—Review of the rules studied the previous year.—*Pauses indicated by the punctuation and by the sense.*—*Fourth Read.*

SPELLING and DEFINING of words selected from the reading book and the dictionary.

**Grammar.**—Review of the previous year—Elements completed. Syntax commenced.

DICTION and TRANSLATION.

PARSING.

## WRITING.

Payson, Dunton and Scribner's series to No. 4, inclusive.

## ARITHMETIC.

Review of the previous year.

Vulgar and decimal FRACTIONS.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—On same parts as written arithmetic.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.—Invoices.—Bills.—Accounts, etc.

## GEOGRAPHY.

AMERICA.—Using the text-book.

## HISTORY OF CANADA.

FRENCH PERIOD.—Using the text-book.

## RELIGION.

CATECHISM.—Synopsis of the Religious Instruction.

**Good Manners.**—General rules reviewed.—Politeness at table.—Politeness in conversation.

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## FIFTH YEAR.

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

**Reading.**—Expressive and analytical reading.—Cinquième Livre.

SPELLING AND DEFINING continued from the previous year.

HOMONYMS, derivatives, and words of opposite meanings, continued.

**Grammar.**—Syntax completed.

EXERCISES and dictations in connection with above.

PARSING.

LOGICAL ANALYSIS.

**Letter-Writing.**—First notions with exercises.

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

**Reading.**—Expressive reading.—*Fifth Reader.*

**Spelling and Defining.**—Using the text-book.

**Grammar.**—Syntax completed.

PARSING AND DICTATION.

TRANSLATION.—Themes and versions continued from the previous year.

**Letter-Writing.**—First notions with exercises.

#### WRITING.

PAYSON, Dunton and Scribner's series to No. 8, inclusive.

#### ARITHMETIC.

Review of the preceding year, as far as discount, inclusive.

**Mental Arithmetic.**—On same parts as written arithmetic.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica.

#### HISTORY OF CANADA.

English period.—Using the text-book.

#### RELIGION.

**Catechism.**—Synopsis of the Religious Instruction.

**Good Manners.**—What should be imitated and what avoided, in society.

#### REMARKS.

In this course as in the primary course, an effort is made to give the greatest possible amount of knowledge by means of oral lessons, principally in religion science and manners, etc. An hour a day is given to drawing; singing is taught once a week, half an hour is allowed to each class.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

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SIXTH YEAR.

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## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

**Reading.**—Expressive reading.

**General Grammar.**—Review of the preceding years.

PARSING and logical analysis.

PRECEPTS OF LITERATURE.

COMPOSITION.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

**Reading.**—Expressive reading.

**General Grammar.**—Review of the preceding years.

PARSING and Logical analysis.

PRECEPTS OF LITERATURE.

COMPOSITION.

TRANSLATION.—Themes and Versions.

## PENMANSHIP.

PAYSON, Dunton and Scribner's series, Nos. 11 and 12.

## ARITHMETIC.

Review of the preceding years, as far as cube root, inclusive.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC continued.

MENSURATION of surfaces.

## BOOK-KEEPING.

SINGLE-ENTRY, using the text-book.

## GEOGRAPHY.

General review.—Map drawing.—Use of Globes.

## HISTORY.

History of France.

**Religion.**—Catechism.—Synopsis of the Religious Instruction.

**Good Manners.**—Habits of order and economy.

## SEVENTH YEAR.

## BUSINESS CLASS.

**COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE :** French and English.

**COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.**

**COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.**

**BOOK-KEEPING by Double-Entry.**

**COMMERCIAL and Mental arithmetic.**

**PENMANSHIP.**

**MENSURATION of solids.**

## REMARKS.

Special care is taken in this, as in the Primary and Intermediate Courses, to impart to the pupils the greatest possible amount of useful knowledge, by means of oral lessons, especially on RELIGION, SCIENCE, etc., and to cultivate their memory, by having them learn and recite select pieces of prose and poetry.

An hour each week is given to DRAWING. SINGING is taught once a week, half an hour in each class.

**LIST OF APPROVED TEXT-BOOKS AND CLASS REQUISITES, IN USE IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.**

## FRENCH TEXT-BOOKS.

	PRICE.
1.—Le petit Catéchisme de Québec.....	\$ 0 05
2.—Premier livre de lecture, par les Frères des écoles chrétiennes.	0 10
3.—Premier livre, série Montpetit.....	0 12
4.—Deuxième     “     “     .....	0 20
5.—Troisième     “     “     .....	0 25
6.—Quatrième     “     “     .....	0 40
7.—Cinquième     “     “     .....	0 50
8.—Nouveau Traité des devoirs du chrétien envers Dieu.....	0 20
9.—Fables de La Fontaine.....	0 20
10.—Traité de prononciation française, Lagacé.....	0 12
11.—Abrégé de la Grammaire, par Robert.....	0 15
12.—Exercices orthographiques en rapport, par Robert.....	0 25
13.—Grammaire complète, par Robert.....	0 30
14.—Exercices français en rapport avec la Grammaire, par Robert.	0 30
15.—Cours de style et de composition, par Robert, 1 <sup>re</sup> année.....	0 35
16.—     “     “     “     “     2 <sup>eme</sup> année.....	0 35
17.—Histoire sainte, par Rossignon.....	0 12

18.—Histoire du Canada pour les enfants, par Miles.....	0 25
19.—Abrégé de l'histoire de France, par Rossignon.....	0 15
20.— " " d'Angleterre, par Drioux.....	0 35
21.—Nouvelle Géographie intermédiaire, par les Frères des écoles chrétiennes.....	0 45
22.—Dictionnaire classique, par Th. Bénard.....	0 75
23.—Chansonnier des écoles.....	0 25

## ENGLISH BOOKS.

24.—Butler's Catechism for the Province of Québec.....	0 05
25.—Excelsior 1st Reader, 1st part.....	0 05
26.— " 1st " 2nd " .....	0 10
27.— " 2nd " .....	0 30
28.— " 3rd " .....	0 40
29.— " 4th " .....	0 50
30.— " 5th " .....	0 75
31.—Lennie's English Grammar, improved.....	0 30
32.—Swinton's Language Lessons.....	0 25
33.—Swinton's School Composition.....	0 45
34.—Nouveau cours de langue anglaise, selon la méthode d'Ollendorff.....	0 40
35.—Dictionnaire anglais-français et français-anglais.....	0 75 à 1 50
36.—Collins's Pocket Dictionary.....	0 15
37.—Elementary Arithmetic, by Herbert Sangster.....	0 20
38.—Commercial Arithmetic, by the Christian Brothers.....	0 70
39.—A New Catechism of Sacred History, by Mrs Sadlier.....	0 15
40.—Child's History of Canada, by Miles.....	0 30
41.—History of the United States, by Mrs Sadlier.....	0 35
42.—New Intermediate Geography, by the Christian Brothers.....	0 40
43.—Packard's Complete Course of Business Training, Theory.....	0 50
44.—Bryant & Stratton Common School Book-Keeping.....	0 90
45.— " " New Counting-House Book-Keeping.....	3 00
46.—Carhart Commercial Law.....	0 90

## CLASS REQUISITES.

47.—Slate 5 x 7.....	0 05
48.— " 6 x 9.....	0 08
49.— " 7 x 11.....	0 10
50.— " 8 x 12 .....	0 12
51.—Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Penmanship.....	0 10
52.— " " " " Short Course.....	0 08
53.—Blank-Books for Daily Exercises.....	0 15
54.—Bartholemew's Industrial Drawing Copy-Books N°s 1, 2, 3, 4.....	0 05
55.— " " " " N° 5 to 12.....	0 10
56.—Blotting Book.....	0 15
57.—Piece of baize.....	0 35
58.—Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books, large.....	0 03
59.— " " " small.....	0 02
60.—Blank Books for Book-Keeping, each.....	0 20
61.—Blank Books for Book-Keeping, 4 in the series.....	0 40
62.—Paper.....	
63.—Pen and pen holders.....	0 01 to 0 05
64.—Pencils, lead and slate.....	0 01 to 0 05

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOURS ALLOTTED, PER WEEK, TO EACH SUBJECT  
TAUGHT IN THE SCHOOLS CONTROLLED BY THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL COM-  
MISSIONERS OF MONTREAL, 1879.

### THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

The Polytechnic School, of Montreal, was founded in November 1873, by the Honorable Gédéon Ouimet, Minister of Education, and by the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

Until the foundation of this school, two professions were open to young catholic Canadians: the Legal and the Medical; a small number rose to distinction, but so well filled did the ranks, of these professions become that many could not even maintain themselves.

Through lack of technical science, young Canadians found themselves debarred from taking part in any of the great public works requiring a knowledge of civil engineering.

The founding of the Polytechnic School has filled this want, it has proved a great benefit, a benefit the value of which is felt more and more every day; this institution is now well known; its reputation is made; its pupils are sought for, on account of their knowledge; already a certain number occupy very good positions.

The Polytechnic occupies a separate building on the South-Western part of the Plateau; some of its courses are given in the Commercial Academy, where are also the Library, Instruments for Experimental Physics, Laboratory and Ornithological, Geological and Mineralogical collections. The Principal of the School is Mr. U. E. Archambault, and the Director of Studies is Mr. E. Balète.

The rights of the Polytechnic School are established by the Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1876, 40th Victoria, Chapter 22, Sections 44 to 51; and 1878, 41st Victoria, Chapter 6th, Section 11. We now give the text of the laws on this subject.

"The Scientific and Industrial School which bears the name of "Polytechnic School of Montreal," is placed under the control of the Superintendent of Education, according to the agreement made on the 28th November 1873, between the Minister of Education and the Catholic School Commissioners of the city of Montreal; this agreement may be modified by the Superintendent and the School Commissioners.

The nomination of the Principal, Professors and other officials, is made by the Commissioners, subject to ratification by the Superintendent of Education.

A report will be made to the Superintendent every year, or as often as he may require it, by the Principal of the Polytechnic School, or by any other person that the Superintendant may name to make an examination on:

- 1<sup>o</sup> The curriculum of the school;

2° The degree of advancement of students in the different sciences taught during the session;

3° The state of the library, laboratory, instruments, collections of specimens;

4° The receipts and disbursements of the institution, as well as its statistics and management;

"This report will give the result of the examinations, and the grading of students according to merit. It will also mention improvements, changes or modifications in the teaching or curriculum. It is to be addressed to the Superintendent, and to the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

In accordance with this report, to each student who has assisted regularly at the lectures, and passed with credit the final sessional examination before the Principal and Professors of the School, or any other person named by the Superintendent, there will be granted by the Superintendent the,

Degree of Civil Engineer;

or the " Mining Engineer;

" " Mechanical Engineer;

" " Industrial Engineer;

according to the special department to which he has applied himself.

"The names of the Graduates with the titles of their degrees will be published in the Quebec Official Gazette. On the degree will be stated how the bearer passed his examination whether, with credit, with distinction, with great distinction, or with the greatest distinction.

"The terms used, to define the four classes of degrees, must be understood as follows:

1° The degree of Civil Engineer is awarded to students capable of conducting, directing and executing engineering work above ground.

2° The degree of Mining Engineer, to students capable of conducting, directing and executing works of exploration, extraction and smelting of ores and minerals, and those of their conversion into useful metals;

The degree of Mechanical Engineer, to students capable of drawing, combining, and constructing engines and machines of all kinds.

The degree of Industrial Engineer, to students capable of applying the sciences of Physics and Chemistry to the arts and manufactures."

In connection with the Polytechnic, and subject to the same management and rules, there is a Preparatory Class; the course of this class last a year. Its usefulness is to prepare pupils for admission to the Polytechnic.

To be admitted to this class, a candidate must be 17 years old; he must have undergone, with credit, an examination on the following

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subjects : French grammar, literature and composition ; history ; physical and political ; geography ; Canadian, English and French history ; or universal history ; arithmetic, in all its parts.

It is desirable that candidates should have at least an elementary knowledge of English; they may if they so desire pass an examination in English grammar, literature and composition.

To be admitted to the Polytechnic School, of which the course lasts three years, a candidate must be 18 years old ; he must have undergone with credit, an examination on the subjects required for admission to the Preparatory class, as well as on the subjects taught in this class. Preparatory class students are admitted to the Polytechnic on undergoing a satisfactory examination at the end of the year.

Preparatory course students unable to pass the necessary examinations be admitted to the Polytechnic, are allowed to pass a second year in this class.

To pass from the First Year of the Polytechnic School to the Second Year, students must undergo with credit the examinations which take place during the session as well as final examinations at the end of session. The same rule is followed with respect to the admission of pupils from the Second into the Third Year.

Each student on entering the school is furnished with a copy of the rules, containing full explanations with respect to the course of studies, examinations, etc.

The technological studies are sound and practical; the laboratory work, the use of instruments of precision, the geodetic excursions and field work are obligatory ; great attention is paid to the preparing of working and industrial drawings; questions of the most practical and difficult kind, demanding long and persevering labor, are submitted to the students for solution : the object in view is to form specialists not learned theorists.

Nevertheless, whatever special department of engineering a student may decide on adopting as his future profession, he has, if in the First Year Course, to attend the lectures on all the subjects of this course; if in the Second Year, to attend the lectures on all the subjects of this course. In the Third Year Course a change takes place; in this Year different pupils attend different lectures, according to the special department which they intend to follow.

Thus, without in the least interfering with each student's preference for one department rather than for another, the Polytechnic obliges each to acquire a sufficient knowledge of all the subjects, upon which lectures are delivered ; the sciences lend each other mutual assistance, and an engineer often needs to be familiar with departments of knowledge, which from a superficial point of view appear to have but very little connection, if any at all, with the branch which he professes.

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On the other hand it is essential to afford the student the greatest facility to obtain a position on leaving school; the best means to obtain this result is, by not confining him too strictly within the narrow limits of one special department, but by making his scientific attainments as general, and at the same time as solid as possible.

Such are the reasons, which have led the Polytechnic to restrict the studying of special departments to the Third Year. In this Year over and above the general class work given to all, each student is given other work, bearing directly on the special department of engineering which he has decided to follow.

Students of the Third Year Course who comply with the required conditions, receive according to the special department which they have chosen the degree of Civil Engineer; Mining Engineer; Mechanical Engineer; or of Industrial Engineer.

In all the measures spoken of, the management of the School has had in view to make its Degree so valuable as to be worth striving for, and to build the reputation of the school on a sure foundation; the results obtained have proved the wisdom of this course; the knowledge and capacity of pupils who have been graduated from this school cannot be denied.

#### COURSE OF STUDIES OF THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

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##### PREPARATORY YEAR.

Arithmetic : theoretical.  
Algebra.—To the end of Quadratics.  
Geometry : elementary.  
Zoology and Botany.  
Physics.—Elementary to Heat inclusive.  
Chemistry : elementary.— To Metalloids.  
Linear Drawing.  
Social Economy.

##### FIRST YEAR.

Geometry : elementary.  
Trigonometry : rectilineal and spherical.  
Algebra : elementary.  
Geometry : analytical.  
Calculus.  
Physics.  
Chemistry.  
Mechanics.  
Geology.  
Architecture and Public Works.  
Construction of Machines, 1<sup>st</sup> part.  
Mineralogy.

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Cosmography.  
Surveying and Plotting.  
Linear drawing.  
Topographical drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

Algebra : higher.  
Geometry : analytical.  
Geometry : descriptive.  
Physics.  
Chemistry.  
Mechanics.  
Mechanics : applied.  
Architecture and Public Works.  
Construction of Machines, 2nd part.  
Cosmography.  
Mining.  
Surveying and Plotting  
Linear Drawing.  
Topographical Drawing.

THIRD YEAR.

Construction of Machines, 3rd part.  
Railway Work.  
Experimental Physics.  
Practical Chemistry.  
Hydraulics.  
Materials.  
Chemical Technology.  
Metallurgy.  
Public Works.  
Steam Engine.  
Geodesy.  
Linear Drawing.  
Topographical Drawing.

The lectures are completed by practical and technical work : experiments in physics, assaying and analyzing ; geological excursions, levelling and setting out of work, topographical, architectural and mechanical drawing ; preparing estimates of civil and public works and of machines.

The greater part of the above is done during the session ; some of it is given as work to be done during the holidays ; finally some of it is given as examination work in connection with the specialty which the pupil has chosen. The last case applies to third year students only.

The course of studies, its subdivisions, the different exercises and practical operation, etc., form the subject of a special pamphlet.

The fees for admission to the Polytechnic School as well as to the Preparatory Class, have been fixed by the Board as follows:

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1<sup>o</sup> REGISTRATION.—Five dollars, payable by each student on entering, and valid for the whole period of his non-interrupted registration.

SESSIONAL.—Fifty dollars, payable quarterly in advance, subject to a reduction of 10% if paid within the first fifteen days of the term; students are required to purchase their own chemicals. Students are responsible for all damage and breakage.

DEGREE.—Twenty dollars; this fee as well as all arrears must be paid before the final examination.

We give below the principal regulations with respect to Examinations, Conduct, etc.:

During each semi-session there are two special examinations on each subject; no date is fixed for these, nor are the pupils informed of the date in advance; the first is on the lectures given from the beginning of the session; the second on those given since the previous examination.

For each subject, the highest number of marks allowed is twenty.

Each pupil is required to take down the lectures in a note-book; for work done in this note-book, the maximum of marks allowed is twenty. In finding the total marks, for all subjects, obtained by a student, those for the note-book are not quoted at the same value as those for other subjects; they are estimated at one-fourth of the value of other marks. When the notes of lectures require important drawings and sketches to elucidate them, the marks allowed for the note-book, are quoted at one-half their value instead of one-fourth.

The answers to examination papers are written out in the presence of a *surveillant*, who sees that each student remains in the place assigned to him, and that he abandons it only to give in his work and leave the room.

The time allowed to answer an examination paper is three hours, after the expiration of which, the surveillant may require that each student give in his work.

Admission to the Third Year Course does not confer on students, a right to the Degree of Engineer.

Students may pass from the 1st year to the 2nd, from the 2nd to the 3rd, if they have:

1<sup>o</sup> For each session, obtained an average of at least 10 marks for the special examinations,

For each session, obtained an average of at least 10 marks for the general examinations,

For each session, obtained an average of at least 10 marks for the written examination.

2<sup>o</sup> Given in all the required drawings;

3<sup>o</sup> Obtained for these drawings, 8 marks (for 1st year students); 10 marks (for 2nd year students).

Any paper not given in, or any examination missed through sickness or any other cause, is marked zero. Nevertheless, the student may be admitted to pass his examination, if the reasons given for his absence are judged acceptable; in this last case, two marks are deducted from his total.

Any pupil failing to fulfill the above-mentioned conditions, is not allowed to pass to a higher Year.

Third Year pupils are required to comply with the above regulations with respect to special and general examinations; their obligation are fulfilled and the degree granted only after they have given in all their examination papers, plans, etc., and the solution of all questions of whatever nature submitted to them. The questions on special subjects are given them one, or two montns, before the General Examinations; the date for the handing in of solutions is fixed at June 10th.

At the end of a session, the average number of marks obtained by each pupil is found; this, known as the general average, serves for the classification of the pupils of each Year, in the order of merit.

For Third Year students, an average known as the final average is taken; this, which is formed by taking one-third of the sum of the averages of the three years, gives the final classification of Last Year students, in the order of merit; it also serves as a basis for the granting of the degree.

When two students obtain the same final average, the one who has obtained the highest average for the third year alone, ranks before his competitor.

At the end of the course, pupils receive the degree of engineer, or certificates of studies.

The degrees granted are of four classes:

The 1st class is granted to students who have obtained a final average of 18 or more.

The 2nd to those who have obtained from  $16\frac{1}{2}$  to 18 exclusive,

The 3rd        "        "        "         $15\frac{1}{2}$  to  $16\frac{1}{2}$         "

The 4th        "        "        "         $13\frac{1}{2}$  to  $15\frac{1}{2}$         "

Students whose average is 10 or over, but less than  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , receive certificates stating that they have attended the courses of the Polytechnic School.

Th · first in the order of merit, in any subject, is not awarded a prize unless he has obtained at least  $13\frac{1}{2}$  marks for that subject.

Neither degree nor certificate is granted to any student indebted to the school.

Any student acting contrary to good order, punctuality, or discipline, is liable to be reprimanded by the Principal. For each reprimand 5 marks are deducted from such pupil's total for the session.

When through the absence of a lecturer or any other cause, the students are assembled in the study-hall, during lecture time, they shall though not under surveillance, quietly occupy themselves with their work.

The interest taken in this school has been shown by sundry Burses and Prizes, which we shall now mention.

#### THE PETER S. MURPHY PRIZE.

First, two burses and a medal, founded by P. S. Murphy Esq., member of the Council of Public Instruction, *Officier d'Académie*, School Commissioner, etc., etc. The two burses, each of fifty dollars, are granted to students of the Polytechnic School, to pay the fees for their lectures; these students, whose conduct should be irreproachable and application to study untiring, are chosen by the management, on the recommendation of the Principal. \* The Peter S. Murphy Silver medal, open for competition to Third Year Students, is awarded to the student who has the highest general average, provided that he has not less than 16½ marks out of 20.

#### PRIZES.

The prizes awarded for the different subjects of the Course, are due to the generosity of the Honorable Gédéon Ouimet, Superintendent of Education.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The Library, of the Polytechnic School of Montreal, contains nearly 2,000 volumes, some of which are works of great value. The Professors and students of the Polytechnic School, as well as the Teachers employed in the other schools controlled by the Board have the free use of the Library.

Before being allowed the privilege of the library, students shall make a deposit of three dollars with the Accountant. This is required of them as a security against the loss or the injury of volumes intrusted to their care. On entering the library for the first time, students are required to show the librarian their deposit receipt. The deposit is returned when their right to enjoy the use of the library ceases.

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\* Mr P. S. Murphy has reserved the right to employ, during his life-time, the sum of one of those burses, in the purchase of silver medals, to be distributed, in accordance with his orders, in the other schools controlled by the Board of Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

## ENGINEERS FORMED BY THE SCHOOL.

Opened in 1873, the first graduating class appeared in 1877; till 1885 inclusive, thirty student took the degree of Civil Engineer, and six others are preparing to undergo the final examination at the end of the session 85-86.

Among the engineers graduates of this school, several are employed by the different departments of the Federal and the Provincial Governments, such as: Public-Works, Canals, Railroads, Inland Revenue, Geological Survey; some are employed in private practice.

We give below the names of the Graduates of the Polytechnic School, from 1877 to 1885 inclusive.

J. Emile VANIER.  
 Williams HAYNES, (deceased).  
 Stanislas PARISEAU.  
 Ernest MARCEAU.  
 Gustave PAPINEAU.  
 George de GUERRY-LANGUEDOC.  
 Georges-Louis. DESBARATS.  
 Maximin CHARBOÑNEAU.  
 Joseph MARIEN.  
 Omer SENÉCAL.  
 Louis BERTRAND.  
 Dominique DUCHARME.  
 James LAURIN.  
 J.-George GARNEAU.  
 Godefroy VIGER.

Napoléon GIROUX.  
 Joseph DORÉ.  
 Edmond DUPUIS.  
 Eugène LAFLEUR.  
 Louis GAUTHIER.  
 Antoine VINCENT, (deceased).  
 Rodolphe FARIBAULT.  
 Louis-Rodolphe VOLIGNY.  
 Henri LABELLE.  
 Napoléon LOZEAU.  
 François-Xavier LEFEBVRE.  
 Ernest BÉLANGER.  
 Arthur SAINT-LAURENT.  
 Hector DUPONT.  
 François-Xavier MALO.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL,  
DISBURSEMENTS.

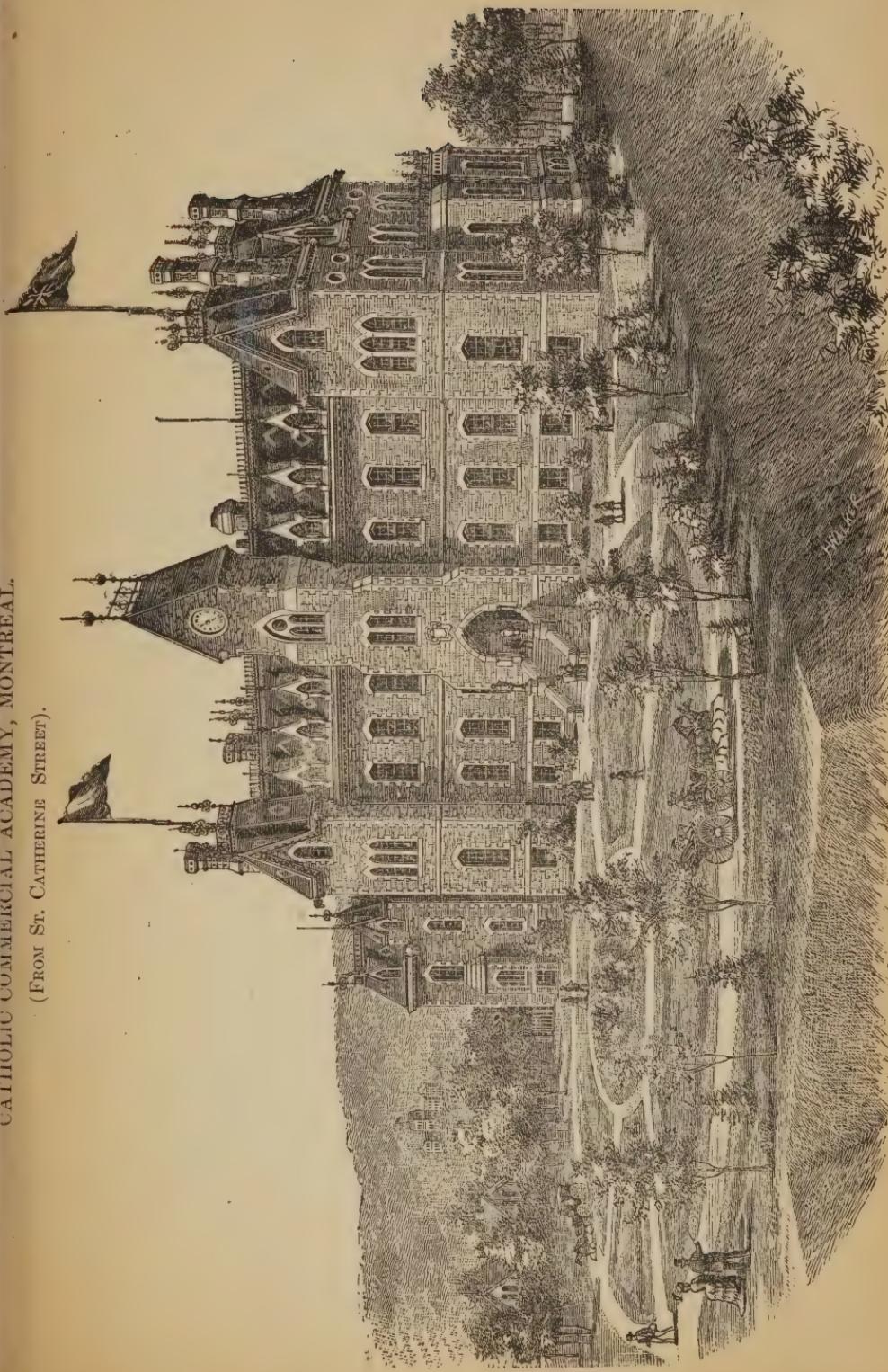
Years.	Instruments. Laboratory. Library.	Expenses.	Professors' Salaries.	Land. Buildings. Furniture.	Total Disburse- ments.
1873-74	4,915 00	128 25	1,085 00	8,500 10	14,628 35
1874-75	2,463 44	87 32	2,160 00	12,501 56	17,212 32
1875-76	708 26	476 13	4,000 00	2,105 16	7,289 55
1876-77	500 50	1,296 75	5,600 00	101 24	7,498 49
1877-78	500 26	580 78	4,299 85	...	5,360 89
1878-79	174 40	606 64	4,250 02	...	5,031 06
1879-80	392 44	432 85	3,692 82	...	4,518 11
1880-81	981 08	997 68	3,940 04	...	5,918 80
1881-82	645 63	986 16	3,623 34	6 60	5,261 73
1882-83	432 38	813 04	3,550 00	15 00	4,810 42
1883-84	637 65	695 75	6,049 88	41 22	7,424 50
1884-85	500 00	645 73	6,488 19	1 75	7,635 67
Totals.	12,851 04	7,727 08	48,739 14	23,272 63	92,589 89

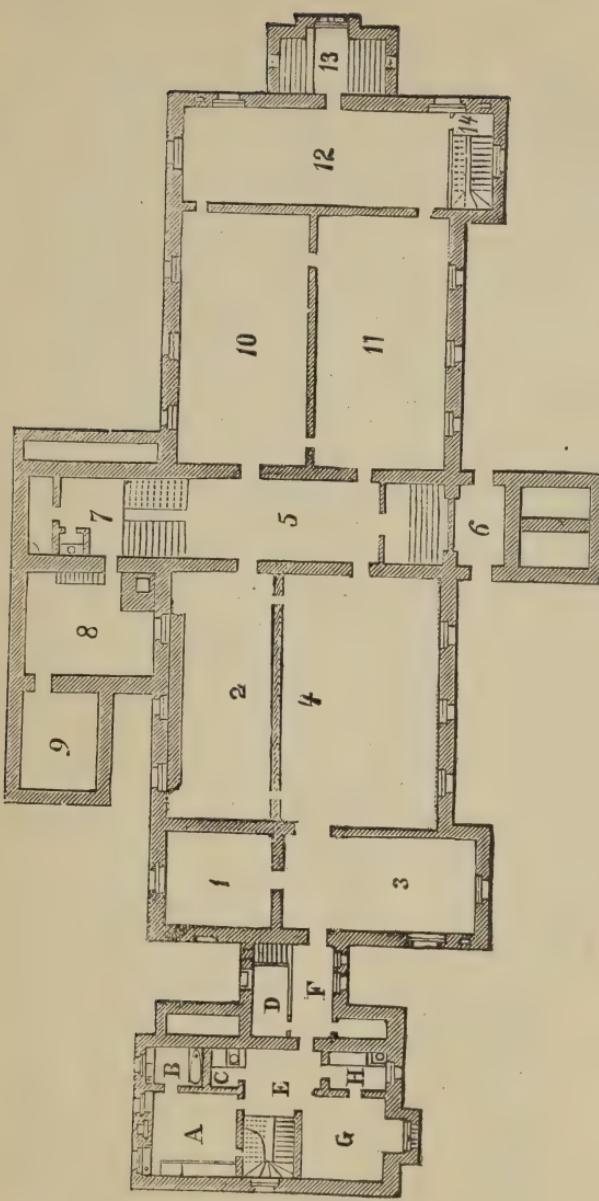
## RECEIPTS.

Years.	From the gouvernement.	From Students.	From the Vestry-Board.	Total Receipts.
1873-74	6,000 00	...	...	6,000 00
1874-75	3,000 00	196 78	...	3,196 78
1875 76	3,000 00	242 78	...	3,242 78
1876-77	3,000 00	331 50	...	3,331 50
1877-78	3,000 00	143 01	...	3,143 01
1878-79	3,000 00	149 45	...	3,149 45
1879-80	3,000 00	287 10	...	3,287 10
1880-81	3,000 00	341 00	200 00	3,541 00
1881-82	3,000 00	283 35	200 00	3,983 35
1882-83	4,475 00	338 60	...	4,813 60
1883-84	5,940 00	1,362 20	...	7,302 20
1884-85	6,500 00	1,635 35	400 00	8,535 35
Totals.	47,415 00	5,311 12	800 00	53,526 12

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, MONTREAL.

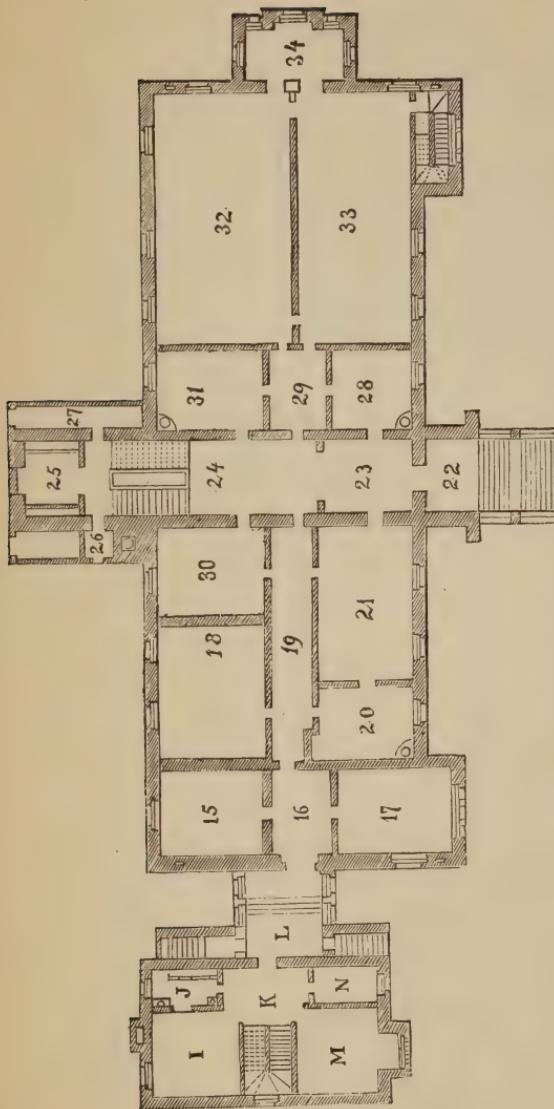
(From St. Catherine Street).





BASEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

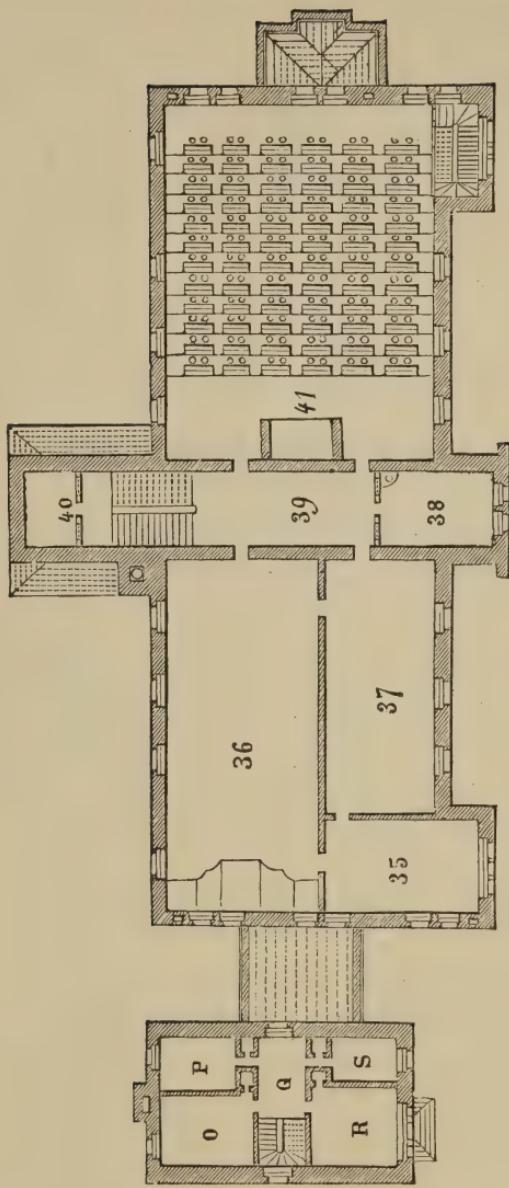
- |                 |                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Nº 1 Library.   | Nº 10 Class-Room.               |
| 2 Class-Room.   | 11 Class-Room.                  |
| 3 Music-Room.   | 12 Class-Room.                  |
| 4 Class-Room.   | 13 Vestibule.                   |
| 5 Corridor.     | A. and H. Principal's Dwelling. |
| 6               |                                 |
| 7 Closets.      |                                 |
| 8 Furnace-Room. |                                 |
| 9 Coal-Cellar.  |                                 |



FIRST STORY OF THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

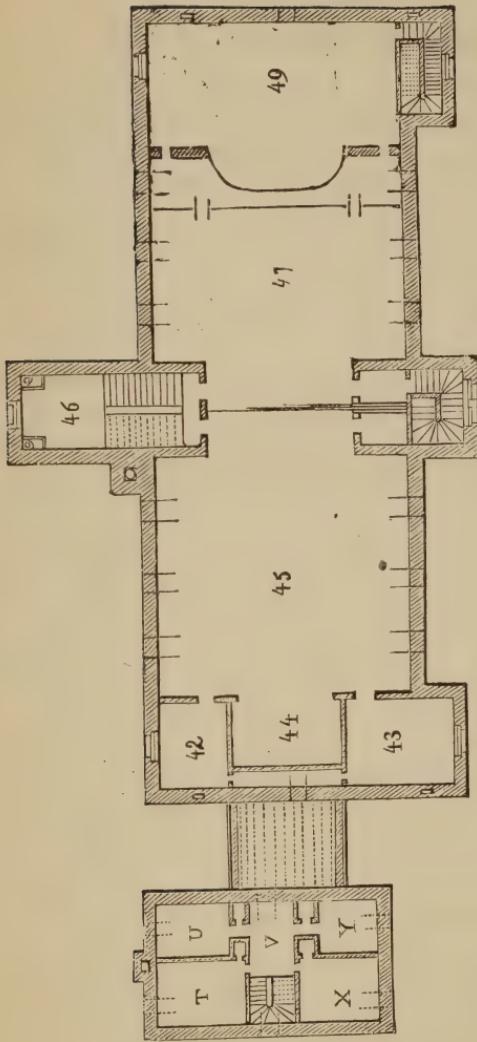
- Nº 15 Academy Library.
- 16 Private Entrance.
- 17 Board-Room.
- 18 Polytechnic School Library.
- 19 Corridor.
- 20 Local Superintendent's Office.
- 21 Parlor.
- Nº 22 Principal Entrance.
- 23 Vestibule.
- 24 Corridor.
- 25 Pupil's Entrance.
- 26 and 27 Porches.
- 28 Accountant's Office.
- 29 Passage.
- Nº 31 Office of the Director of studies.

- 32 Room containing collection of Instruments for teaching Physics.
- 33 Class-Room — Containing collection Natural History specimens.
- 34 Book, Map, and Stationery Depot.
- M. and N. Principal's Dwelling.



SECOND STORY OF THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

- Nº 35 Class-Room.
- Nº 36 Business Class, with counters at the end of Class-Room.
- Nº 39 Corridor.
- 40 Janitor's Room.
- 41 Study Hall.
- O. and S. Principal's Dwelling.
- 37 Class-Room.
- 38 Class-Room.



THIRD STORY OF THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

N° 47 Academic Hall.

49 Stage.

T. and Y. Principal's Dwelling.

N° 42 et 43 Sacristies.

44 Sanctuary.

45 Chapel.

46 Landing.

**THE PLATEAU COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.**

Not to remain behind in the general march of progress, it was necessary for the Catholic population of Montreal to have a high class Commercial and Industrial School. The Commissioners provided for this want in a very complete manner, by the foundation of the institution known as the Plateau, which in reality comprises two schools ; 1<sup>o</sup> the Commercial Academy, having 8 classes and 11 teachers, and preparing pupils for all the different departments of commerce ; 2<sup>o</sup> the Polytechnic School, of which we have already spoken.

The Commercial Academy, founded in 1853, in Cotte street, was transferred to the Plateau in 1871.

The building, well exposed to air and light, is admirably situated on a plateau perfectly isolated from the surrounding streets, St. Catherine, St. Urban, and Ontario. This plateau rises 25 feet above the level of St. Catherine street, on which the principal entrance is to be found, and from which a wide, well-shaded avenue gently slopes to the Academy.

The principal building, running parallel to St. Catherine street and comprising a basement and three stories, is 165 feet long by 45 wide; the architecture is the semi-gothic of the 16th Century, with projecting pavilions on both façades and other pavilions at the two front angles. Over the central pavilion there is a large dial which can be seen from a great distance; above the main door, the escutcheon of the academy with the academic motto *Suaviter et Fortiter* (Gentle and Firm). On page (49) will be found a view of the front of the building. The play ground is on the Ontario St., side. The house which stands out from the building on the left, is the dwelling of M. U. E. Archambault, Esq, Principal of this school since its foundation and at the same time Local Superintendent. Mr F. X. P. Demers is the Director of studies. The plans speak for themselves; with respect to the interior, it is sufficient to state that nothing has been neglected to promote the health, comfort and happiness of teachers and pupils. It is heated with hot water and ventilated by means of sliding sashes. The windows of the central pavilion as well as the gothic windows of the last story are of stained glass; the vestibule, parlor and principal library are paved with "minton" mosaic; lavatories in marble are placed in different parts of the building. The class-rooms are in the basement, and on the first and the second stories; one-half of the second story arranged in amphitheatre forms a large study-hall; the third story comprises two large halls; the one nearer the Principal's dwelling is a chapel; the other is the Academic Hall used for *seances*; the chapel

and hall are separated by sliding doors, which when open allow of the two being used as one. The ceiling (of the Hall), which is simply the roof of the building, has been arranged in such a manner as to do credit to the ingenuity and taste of the architect.

On the first story are found the reception rooms, the Principal, Director, and Accountant's offices, the Board-Room, the Library and the Museums.

The library contains nearly 6000 volumes, chosen with great care; it contains some works of great price and even some rare volumes; the use of the library is free to all teaching employees of the Board; a certain number of volumes, forming a special library, is provided for the use of pupils, who may borrow books every week.

A large number of young men, employees or heads of houses in Montreal and in other parts of Canada, have been formed by this Academy since its foundation. The diploma, awarded to pupils who attend the course of studies with success, is becoming more appreciated from year to year; this is a new motive to stimulate the pupils to renewed exertions.

The instruction given from the 1st to the 6th year inclusive, is in accordance with the Course of studies adopted for all schools controlled by the Board; \* we now give the special programme for the 7th and the 8th years.

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\* Page 29.

SPECIAL CLASSES OF THE  
PLATEAU COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

---

LITERATURE CLASS.

---

SEVENTH YEAR.

---

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

EXPRESSIVE READING and DECLAMATION.

PRECEPTS of Literature.

COMPOSITION.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

EXPRESSIVE READING and DECLAMATION.

LITERATURE.

COMPOSITION.

TRANSLATION.—Themes and Versions.

PENMANSHIP.

PAYSON, DUNTON & SCRIBNER'S Course. No 7.

ARITHMETIC.

General Review of the work done the preceding years.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—Reviewing the work of the preceding years.

MENSURATION.—Solids.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Double-Entry.

HISTORY.

HISTORY of England.

STENOGRAPHY.

RELIGION.

## BUSINESS CLASS.

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### EIGHTH YEAR.

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#### BOOK-KEEPING.

BOOK-KEEPING by Double-Entry.—The manner of opening, conducting and closing books for individuals, partnerships or companies; all kinds of commercial transactions according to the best systems of large mercantile firms—Banking, Custom House Business, etc., etc.

#### COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

In all its parts,—Percentage,—Simple and Compound Interest,—Partial Payments,—Discount,—Banking,—Commission,—Brokerage,—Insurance,—Custom House Business,—Profit and Loss,—Storage,—Partnership,—Equation of Payments,—Exchange,—General Average,—Taxes, etc.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC,—In all its parts.

#### LANGUAGE.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE :—French, English.

#### PENMANSHIP.

In all its parts.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY—Map drawing.

#### HISTORY.

History of the United States of America.

---

Study of the CONSTITUTION of Canada.

COMMERCIAL LAW—Commercial Paper.—Contracts, etc.

STUDY of merchantable goods.

STENOGRAPHY.

TELEGRAPHY.

RELIGION.

N. B. There is a special class of drawing, an hour a day, for pupils who desire to engage in industrial pursuits.

TABLE OF THE TIME ALLOTTED PER WEEK TO EACH SUBJECT, IN THE SPECIAL CLASSES OF THE PLATEAU COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT:	7th Year.	8th Year.
	AVERAGE HOURS.	AVERAGE HOURS.
Religious Instruction.....	1 30	1 30
French Elocution.....	1 00	
" Orthography .....	1 00	1 00
" Literature.....	2 00	1 00
" Composition.....	1 00	
English Elocution.....	1 30	
" Grammar .....	1 30	
" Orthography .....	1 30	
" Themes .....	1 00	
" Version.....	1 00	
" Composition.....	1 00	
Commercial Geography.....		1 00
Commercial Law.....		1 00
Constitution of Canada.....	1 00	
History of England.....	1 30	
" of the United-States.....		1 00
Commercial Correspondence.....		1 00
Political Economy .....		1 00
Arithmetic.....	4 00	5 00
Mental Arithmetic.....	1 00	1 30
Mensuration.....	2 00	
Book-Keeping.....	2 00	8 00
Penmanship .....	1 00	4 30
Drawing.....	1 00	
Total	27 30	27 30

### COMMERCIAL DIPLOMAS.

The Commercial Academy prepares youths for all the departments of commerce and industry; it forms clerks for the wholesale and retail trades; book-keepers for shops, offices, manufactures, work-shops, railroad and navigation companies, banks, etc., and business men for trade in general.

The large number of French-Canadian and English speaking pupils who attend the classes makes of it an excellent institution, for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and English languages. The teaching

of these languages is intrusted to most competent teachers. Pronunciation and Commercial Correspondence, both French and English are taught with more than ordinary care. In order to cultivate the pupils' memory, they are made to learn selections in prose and verse.

By numerous oral lessons the teachers endeavor to impart, to their pupils, as much knowledge as possible, particularly on the following subjects: Religion, History, Geography, Commerce, the Natural Sciences, the Rules of Good Behaviour, etc.

Religious Instruction: this course, a weekly one, obligatory for all catholic pupils, is given by a priest of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice. Drawing and singing, taught in all the classes, are subjects of still greater attention in the Commercial Course.

Diplomas are granted to pupils who pass with credit an examination on the obligatory subjects of the Commercial Course. On each diploma, mention is made of the manner in which the bearer passed the examination; the expressions used to qualify the examination are:

With Credit  
With Distinction  
With Great Distinction  
With the Greatest Distinction.

Pupils who attend but a part of the Commercial Course, or who at examination fail to obtain a sufficient number of marks to entitle them to a diploma, are granted a Certificate stating that they have attended the school.

The number of diplomas awarded since 1874 is:

In 1874.....	5	In 1881.....	5
" 1875.....	11	" 1882.....	9
" 1876.....	17	" 1883.....	9
" 1877.....	16	" 1884.....	12
" 1878.....	13	" 1885.....	8
" 1879.....	5	Total.....	116
" 1880.....	6		

The relatively small number of diplomas granted is proof of the difficulty of the examinations; the consequence, of this, is that the graduates of the Academy are sought for by the best commercial houses.

The Academy does not undertake to find positions for its graduates; nevertheless it consider it a pleasing duty, to lend its influence to such pupils as show themselves worthy of it, and to second their efforts by every means in its power. The relations of the Commissioners with the principal business houses of Montreal, and the cordial assistance of the friends of the Academy, make this duty a pleasing and easy one.

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### FEES.

REGISTRATION FEE.—On entering the Academy, each pupil pays a fee, *two dollars*, valid for the time during which his name remains on the Register of the Academy. With the sums thus obtained the prizes are bought.

SCHOOL FEES.—The school fees are payable quarterly in advance: from September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1886, they will be:

Primary Course,	\$10	instead of \$20.
Intermediate "	20	" " 30.
Commercial "	30	" " 40.

A reduction of 10 per cent is made on the School Fees, if they are paid within the first fifteen days of the quarter.

A reduction of 20 per cent is made, when the total fees for the year are paid on the pupils' entering the Academy.

When more than two pupils from the same family attend the Academy, the youngest is admitted gratuitously.

DIPLOMA AND EXAMINATION FEE.—Five Dollars.

N. B. All indebedness to the Board must be paid before a pupil is admitted to Examination.

### MEDALS AND PRIZES.

Among the efforts made to encourage this institution, special mention must be made of the endowments for Medals, Money Prizes and Prizes.

#### The Edward Murphy Prizes.

In 1873, Edward Murphy, Knight of the Religious and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Merchant, School-Commissioner, etc., gave the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal, an endowment, the interest of which amounting to ninety dollars, shall be annually employed in providing the under-mentioned prizes to be awarded to the most deserving pupils.

1<sup>o</sup> Open for competition to Business Class pupils. This prize consists of a Silver Medal and Fifty Dollars;

2<sup>o</sup> Open for competition to the Literature Class. Subject: English Language.—The prize consists of a Bronze Medal and Fifteen Dollars;

3<sup>o</sup> Open for competition to the Literature Class. Subject: French Language.—The Prize consists of a Bronze Medal and Fifteen Dollars.

Conditions of Competition for the Edward Murphy Prizes:

1<sup>o</sup> To have regularly attended the classes during at least one-half of the scholastic year;

2<sup>o</sup> To have been marked *Excellent* for conduct and application to study;

- 
- 3° To have passed with credit, the January and June Examinations;  
4° To have obtained at least 90 per cent of the marks allowed for the subject competed in.

If no pupil be found to have fulfilled all these conditions, the prize is not awarded ; it is reserved for the following year.

#### The Peter S. Murphy Prizes.

In 1874, P. S. Murphy, Esq., Member of the Council of Public Instruction, *Officier d'académie*, School Commissioner, founded, in favor of the Commercial Academy, the five under-mentioned prizes:

1° Open to Sixth Year Pupils. Subject : Arithmetic.— The Prize, consisting of a Bronze Medal and Fifteen Dollars, is awarded to the Pupil, who has obtained 85 per cent of the marks allowed for Arithmetic during the year.

2° Open to Sixth-Year Pupils. Subject: Penmanship.—The Prize, consisting of a Bronze Medal and Fifteen Dollars, is awarded to the Pupil who has obtained at least 85 per cent of the marks allowed for English and French Penmanship;

3° Open to Fifth Year Pupils. Subject: Penmanship.—The Prize, Three Dollars, is awarded to the Pupil who is first for English and French Penmanship;

4° Open to Fourth Year Pupils. Subject: English Penmanship.—The Prize, a book worth two dollars, is awarded to the Pupil who is first for English Penmanship;

5° Open to Third Year Pupils. Subject: English Penmanship.—The prize, a book worth one dollar, is awarded to the Pupil who has made the most progress in English Penmanship.

Conditions of competition for the Peter S. Murphy Prizes :

1° To have regularly attended the classes during, at least, one-half the Scholastic Year; 2° To have deserved the mark *Excellent*, for conduct and application to study; 3° to have passed with credit the January and June Examinations.

If no pupil be found to have fulfilled all these conditions, the prize is reserved till the following year.

#### THE COMTE PRIZE.

M. Benjamin Comte, founded a Prize of \$30. It is awarded to the Pupil of the Commercial Course, who most distinguishes himself by his good conduct, application to study, and success. Since 1873, this prize has been regularly awarded in accordance with the intentions of the Donor. During his lifetime, Mr. Benjamin Comte gave an additional sum of 20 dollars to be added to the interest of the endowment, this increased the prize to 50 dollars; his worthy heir and nephew, Mr. Joseph Comte, has

not been less generous; up to the present time the Comte Prize has been 50 dollars.

With the generous benefactors just mentioned, the Academy is proud to mention the following:

1<sup>o</sup> The Governor General of Canada. His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne presented a Silver Medal during each year of his term of office. His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne has, since coming to Canada, also presented a Silver Medal. It is awarded to the pupil of the Literature Class, who stands first in the class;

2<sup>o</sup> The Superintendent of Education. In 1880, the Honorable Gédéon Ouimet, Superintendent of Education, presented a Gold Cross. It is awarded annually to the best pupil of the Sixth-Year;

3<sup>o</sup> The Seminary of Saint Sulpice. Since 1860, the Seminary of Saint Sulpice has annually offered some fifty valuable volumes, which are awarded to the pupils who distinguish themselves in the Course of Religious Instruction.

Besides the different medals, prizes etc., just mentioned, several money prizes were given at different times to encourage the pupils of the Academy, these were:

The Amable Jodoin Prize: Fifty Dollars, awarded in 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876;

The Mayor of Montreal's Prize: Fifty Dollars, awarded by :

Mr. C. J. Coursol, in 1873.

Dr. Barnard, in 1874.

Dr. Hingston, in 1876.

**THE MONTCALM SCHOOL.****CRAIG STREET No. 184.**

The foundation of this school, formerly the St-Mary's Academy, dates back to the year 1860 ; it occupies the second school building constructed by Catholic Board ; but the Commercial Academy having been rebuilt in 1870, the Montcalm Building is now the oldest belonging to the board. It is situated at the corner of Craig and Visitation streets. As Craig street is very wide, it receives an abundance of air and light. It fronts on Craig street, is three stories high ; is built of brick and has a play-ground.

In the basement are the care-taker's apartments and a recreation hall ; the first story contains two class-rooms and the Principal's office ; the second story, two class-rooms and the teachers' room ; the third and last, three class-rooms. The school furniture is of the best description.

The first four Principals of this school, all former pupils of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, were : Messrs. F. X. Desplaines, J. O. Cassegrain, Longtin and Dostaler. The present Principal, Mr. A. D. Lacroix, a former pupil of the Chambly College, began to teach at the St-Mary's Academy when it was opened. He is assisted by 7 teachers.

The Vicar of the parish, who is ex-officio, Spiritual Director of the school, generally names one of his curates to the position.

**FEES.**

**REGISTRATION FEE:** On entering the Academy, each pupil pays this fee, *one dollar*, valid for the time during which his name remains on the Roll of the school.

**SCHOOL FEES.**—The school fees are payable monthly in advance. A reduction of 10 per cent is made on the School Fees if paid within the first ten days of the month ; from the 1st September 1886, they will be in the :

Primary Course, 50 cents instead of 1 dollar.

Intermediate Course, 1.00 dollar instead of 1.50 dollars.

Commercial Course, 2.00 dollars.

A reduction of 20 per cent is made when the total fees are paid on the pupil's entrance.

When more than two pupils from the same family attend the school, the youngest is admitted gratuitously.

Pupils whose parents live beyond the city limits may be admitted to the school, when there is room for them ; such pupils pay double fees, unless their parents pay the "Montreal School-Tax."

We give below some figures taken from the statistical reports, for the decade 1875-1885.

Average number of teachers.....	7
Annual average of pupils registered .....	376
Average of monthly attendants.....	306
"    of daily    ".....	276
"    of absentees    ".....	30
Total death rate during the decade.....	5
Proportion per cent which the number of monthly attendants is of the number registered .....	81,38%
"    per cent which the number of daily attendants is of the number of monthly attendants.....	90,19%
"    per cent of absentees.....	9,81
Annual average number of non-paying pupils.....	30 equal to 9,81%.
"    "    "    of paying    ".....	276 equal to 90,19%
"    "    "    of receipts from fees.....	\$1,288 95
"    "    "    per pay. pupil \$5,45, and per pupil.....	4 92
"    "    "    expenses.....	6,063 05
"    "    "    net expenses.....	4,774 10

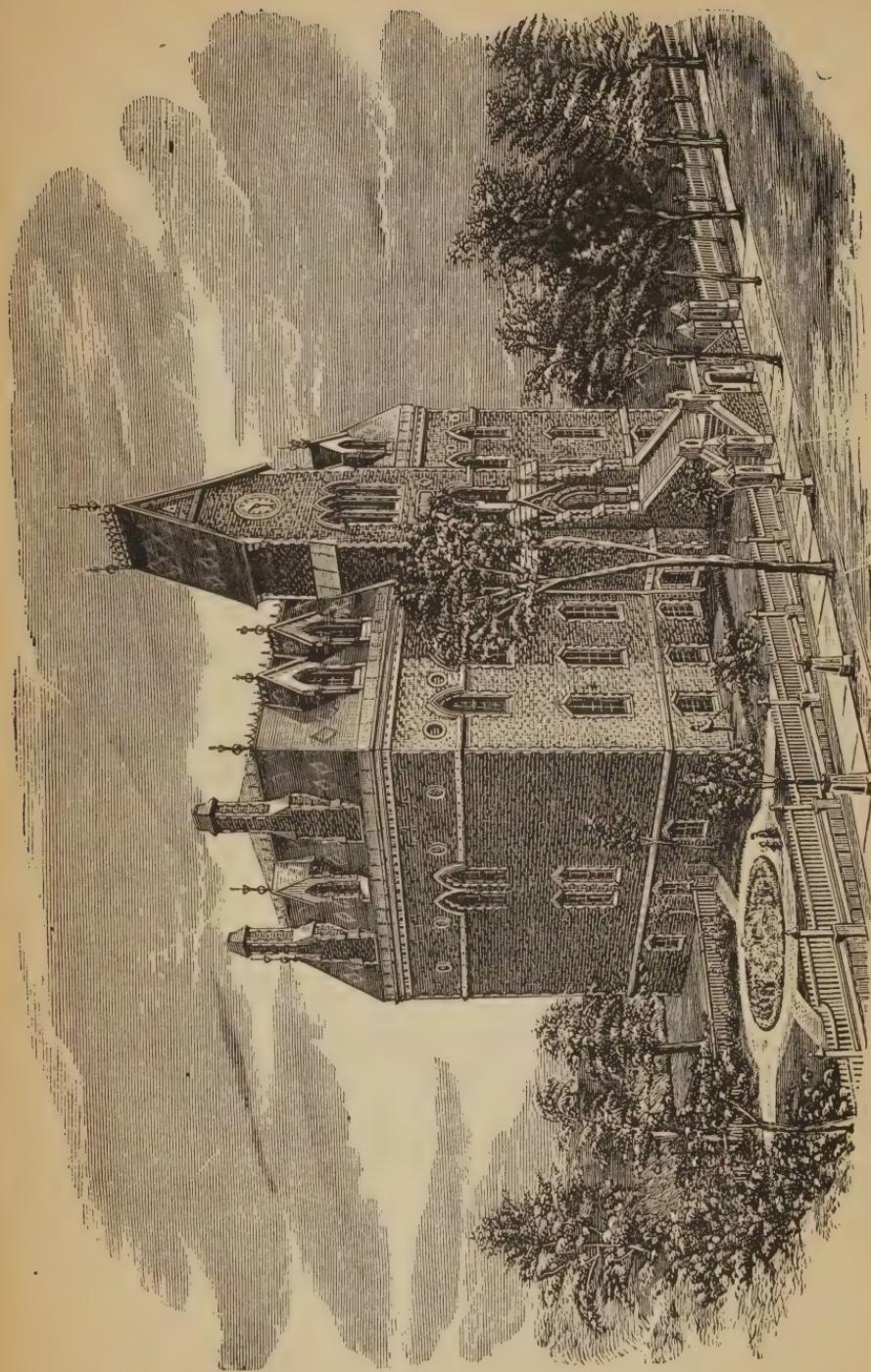
#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MONTCALM SCHOOL FROM 1875 TO 1885.

Years.	Salaries.	Other expenses.	Total expenses.	School Fees.	Net expenses.
1875-76	7,210 03	807 31	8,017 34	1,444 86	6,572 48
1876-77	7,341 69	938 71	8,280 40	1,339 11	6,941 29
1877-78	6,190 02	669 18	6,859 20	1,340 57	5,518 63
1878-79	6,550 03	666 28	7,216 31	1,243 95	5,972 36
1879-80	5,868 42	607 76	6,476 18	1,154 85	5,321 33
1880-81	5,178 07	619 38	5,797 45	1,331 55	4,465 90
1881-82	5,116 32	626 36	5,742 68	1,509 75	4,232 93
1882-83	5,088 19	590 83	5,679 02	1,506 55	4,172 47
1883-84	.635 00	381 40	1,016 40	*	1,016 40
1884-85	4,946 91	598 57	5,545 48	2,018 30	3,527 18

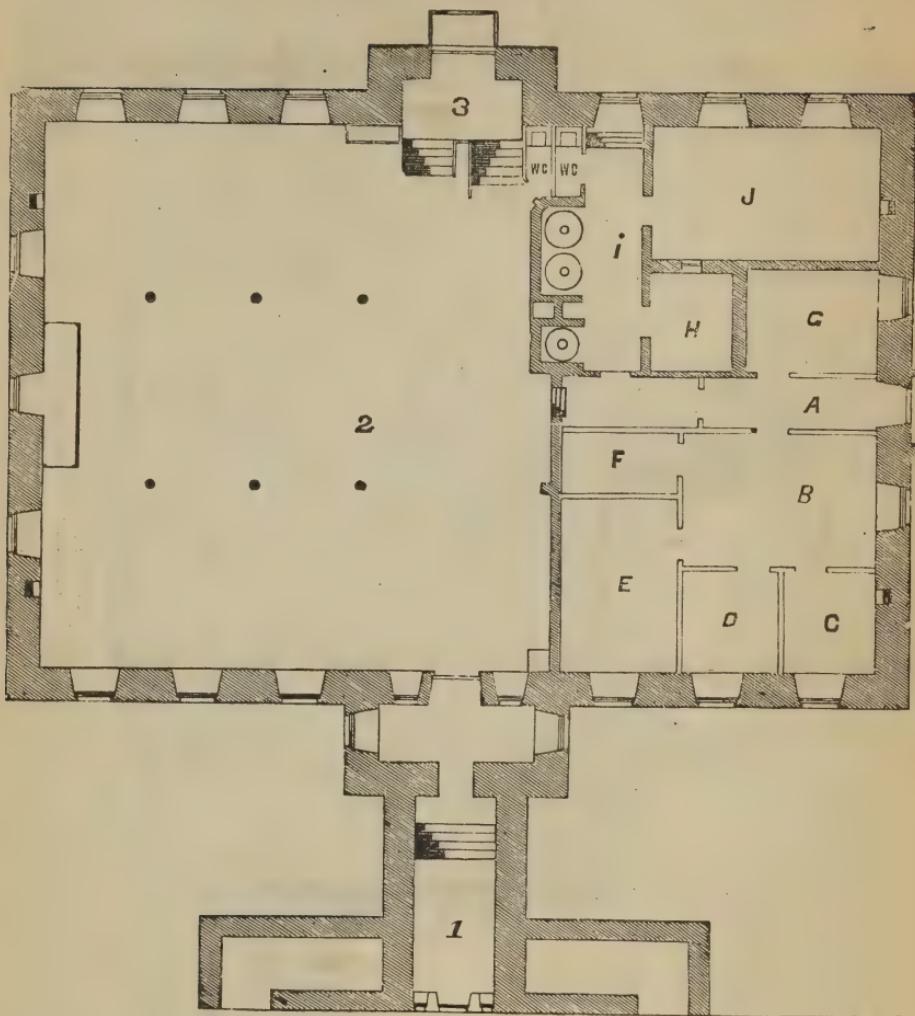
\* During the scholastic year 1883-84, the Board departing from the usual custom, abandoned the school fees to the Principal, who in return undertook to pay the teachers.

OLIER SCHOOL — Roy Street, N° 24.

BELMONT SCHOOL — Guy Street, N° 245.



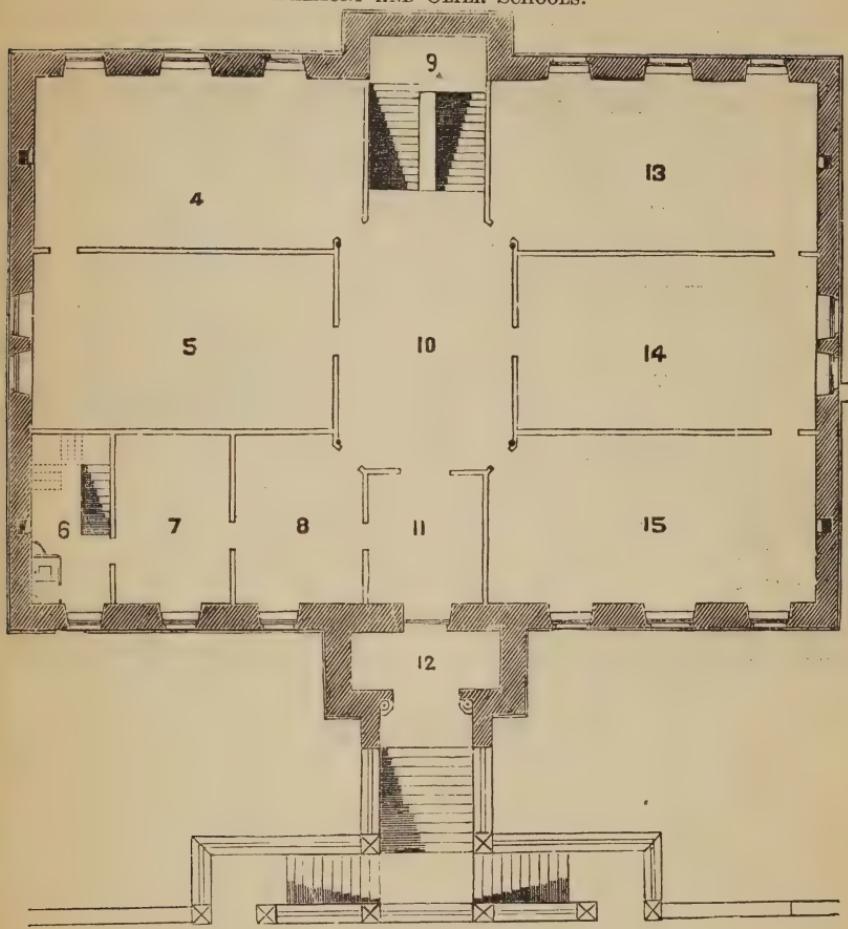
BELMONT & OLIER SCHOOLS.



BASEMENT.

- N° 1 Front Entrance.
- 2 Recreation Hall.
- 3 Yard-Entrance.
- A. to J. Care-Taker's Apartments.

BELMONT AND OLIER SCHOOLS.



FIRST STORY.

N<sup>o</sup>s. 4, 5, 13, 14, 15. Classes.

6 Private Staircase.

7 School-Hall.

8 Principal's Office.

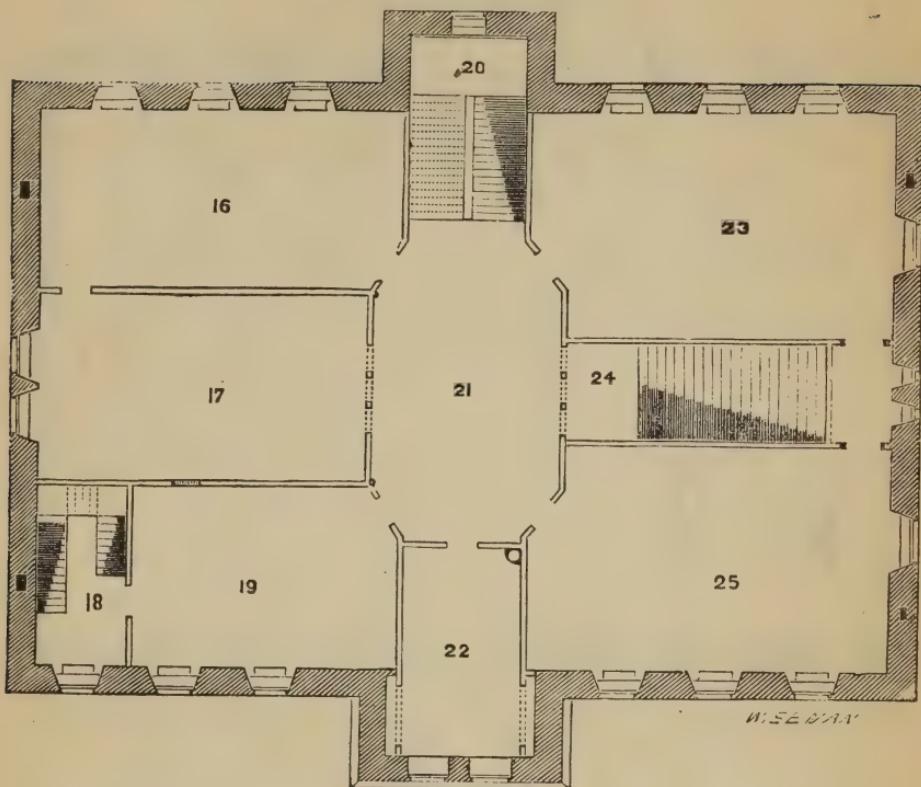
9 Main stairs.

10 Corridor.

11 Vestibule.

12 Principal Entrance.

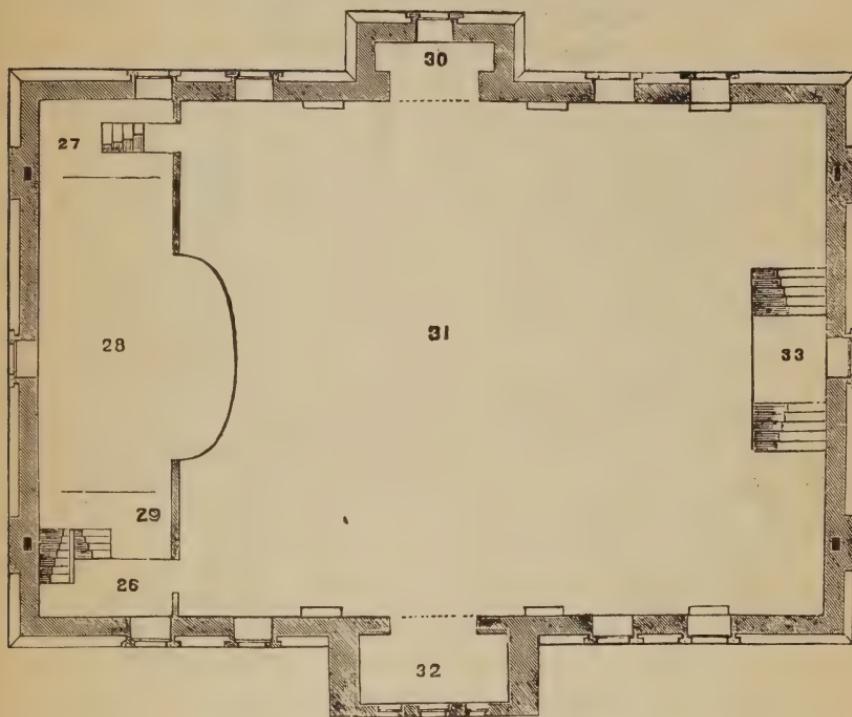
BELMONT & OLIER SCHOOLS.



SECOND STORY.

- N<sup>o</sup> 16, 17, 19, 23, 25. Classes.
- 18 Private Staircase.
- 20 Main Stairs.
- 21 Corridor.
- 22 Teacher's Room.
- 24 Stairs leading to the School-Hall.

BELMONT AND OLIER SCHOOLS.



THIRD STORY.

- N<sup>o</sup> 26 Entrance by Private Staircase.  
27, 28, 29. Stage.  
30 Staircase.  
31 School-Hall.  
32 Pavilion.  
33 School-Hall entrance by Main Stairs.

**BELMONT SCHOOL, No 245 Guy street.****OLIER SCHOOL, No 24 Roy street.**

The Belmont school is situated on Guy street, in the western part of the city, and the Olier school in the upper part of St Louis Ward, at the corner of Roy and Drolet streets; the latter was founded by the Catholic School Commissioners in the year 1875, and the former in 1876.

On pages 61, 62, 63, will be found a view and plans, which will answer for both schools, the divisions and dimensions being the same.

The grounds, which are large, are surrounded by a substantial fence; they are planted with shade trees and embellished with flower beds.

These spacious yards and gardens give the light and air so necessary to the health of pupils and teachers. The semi-gothic style of the buildings, presents an aspect both graceful and imposing, which harmonises well with our Canadian climate; those are two of the finest school buildings in the city. Each is capable of receiving 500 pupils.

As seen by the plan, the basement contains a large recreation hall and the care-taker's apartments; on the first floor are five classes, the Principal's office and a parlor; the second also contains five classes and a teacher's room; the third is used as a hall for the *séances*.

The instruction, the object of which is to prepare students for business, is given in accordance with the general course of studies adopted by the Board for all the schools under their control. Religious Instruction is given by a priest from the parish, in which the school is situated.

**CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION TO THE BELMONT  
AND OLIER SCHOOLS.**

**REGISTRATION FEE:** On entering, the pupil pays a registration fee, \$1.00, valid for the whole time that his name remains on the roll of the school. The money thus obtained is used to buy prizes.

**SCHOOL FEES:** The school fees are payable monthly in advance, with a reduction of ten per cent, if the payment is made during the first ten days of the month.

In future the fees will be:

Primary Course, \$0 50 instead of \$1.00

Intermediate Course, \$1.00 instead of \$1.50

Commercial Course \$2.00

A reduction of 20 per cent is allowed when the whole year's fees are paid in advance.

When more than two pupils of the same family attend the school, the youngest is admitted gratuitously.

Pupils whose parents live outside the city limits, may be admitted,

when there is room; these are charged double fees, except when their parents contribute to the city school-tax.

### BELMONT SCHOOL.

The Belmont School, situated in the midst of a mixed population, offers great advantages to English pupils wishing to learn French, in a practical manner, and *vice versa*. This school, which was opened in 1878, is under the direction of Mr P. L. O'Donoughue, former pupil of the Jacques-Cartier Normal school. He is assisted by five Teachers.

*The following figures have been compiled from the statistical reports for the decade 1875-1885.*

### BELMONT SCHOOL.

Average number of Teachers.....	6
"    "    of pupils registered annually.....	362
"    "    of monthly attendants.....	287
"    "    of daily attendants.....	251
"    "    of absentees.....	36
Total death rate among pupils during the 10 years.....	14
Proportion which the number of monthly attendants is of the number registered.....	79,28%
"    which the number of the daily attendants is of the monthly attendants.....	87,46
"    which the number of absentees is of the daily attendants.....	12,54
Average number of non-paying pupils.....	64, equal to 22,30
"    "    paying pupils.....	223, equal to 77,70
"    amount received for fees annually.....	\$1,008 26
Annual average for each pay pupil.....	\$4 52
"    "    "    pupil counting all.....	\$3 51
Annual " expenses.....	\$6,190 85
"    "    net expenses.....	\$5,182 56

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BELMONT SCHOOL, FOR THE DECADE 1875-1885.

Years.	Salaries.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenses.	School Fees.	Net Expenses.
1875-76	4,620 02	1,510 28	6,130 30	688 57	5,441 73
1876-77	5,299 97	1,617 69	6,917 66	624 06	6,293 60
1877-78	5,349 99	1,675 02	7,025 01	1,011 64	6,013 37
1878-79	5,750 00	1,242 55	6,992 55	986 71	6,005 84
1879-80	4,684 99	1,274 06	5,959 05	1,193 62	4,765 43
1880-81	4,923 97	1,452 52	6,376 49	1,124 57	5,251 92
1881-82	4,799 26	1,235 84	6,035 10	986 30	5,048 80
1882-83	4,774 87	1,292 93	6,067 80	1,076 46	4,991 34
1883-84	4,635 21	1,037 74	5,672 95	1,128 32	4,544 63
1884-85	3,902 72	828 88	4,731 60	1,262 68	3,468 92

### Olier School.

The Olier school, formerly the St-Denis Academy, since its foundation, has been under the direction of Mr L. A. Primeau, former Pupil of the Jarques-Cartier Normal school. He is assisted by five Teachers.

In 1878, the school moved into its present quarters.

This school is in the Parish of Notre-Dame, and the spiritual direction is under the care of the Reverend gentlemen of the Seminary.

In the year 1881, the name of the school was changed to Olier, in honor of the celebrated founder of the order of St-Sulpice.

*Extract from the general statistical reports for the decade 1875-1885.*

Average number of Teachers.....	6
Average number of pupils registered annually.....	290
"    "    Monthly attendants.....	234
"    "    Daily    ".....	206
"    "    Absentees.....	28
Death rate among pupils during the decade.....	6
Proportion which the number of monthly attendants is of the number registered.....	80,69%
Proportion which the number of daily attendants is of the monthly attendants.....	88,04%
Annual average number of non paying pupils.....	11,96%
"    "    paying pupils.....	62 equal 26,49% 172 "    73,51%
"    "    receipts from pupils' fees.....	\$917,11
"    "    per pay pupil.....	5,83
"    "    pupil att. school.....	3,92
"    "    expenses.....	\$4,458 73
"    "    net expenses.....	\$3,707 03

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE OLIER SCHOOL, FOR THE DECADE 1875-1885.

Years.	Salaries.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenses.	School Fees.	Net Expenses.
1875-76	1,391 20	646 61	2,037 81	207 11	1,830 70
1876-77	2,324 97	983 57	3,308 54	437 16	2,871 38
1877-78	4,520 03	1,034 41	5,554 44	812 51	4,741 93
1878-79	5,050 01	1,032 50	6,082 51	990 32	5,092 19
1879-80	5,122 36	997 53	6,119 89	826 26	5,293 63
1880-81	4,489 23	1,137 48	5,626 71	963 89	4,662 82
1881-82	4,307 48	1,006 25	5,313 73	1,049 09	4,264 64
1882-83	4,233 80	846 59	5,080 39	1,135 41	3,944 98
1883-84	950 00	474 01	1,424 01	*	1,424 01
1884-85	3,084 88	954 36	4,039 24	1,089 19	2,950 05

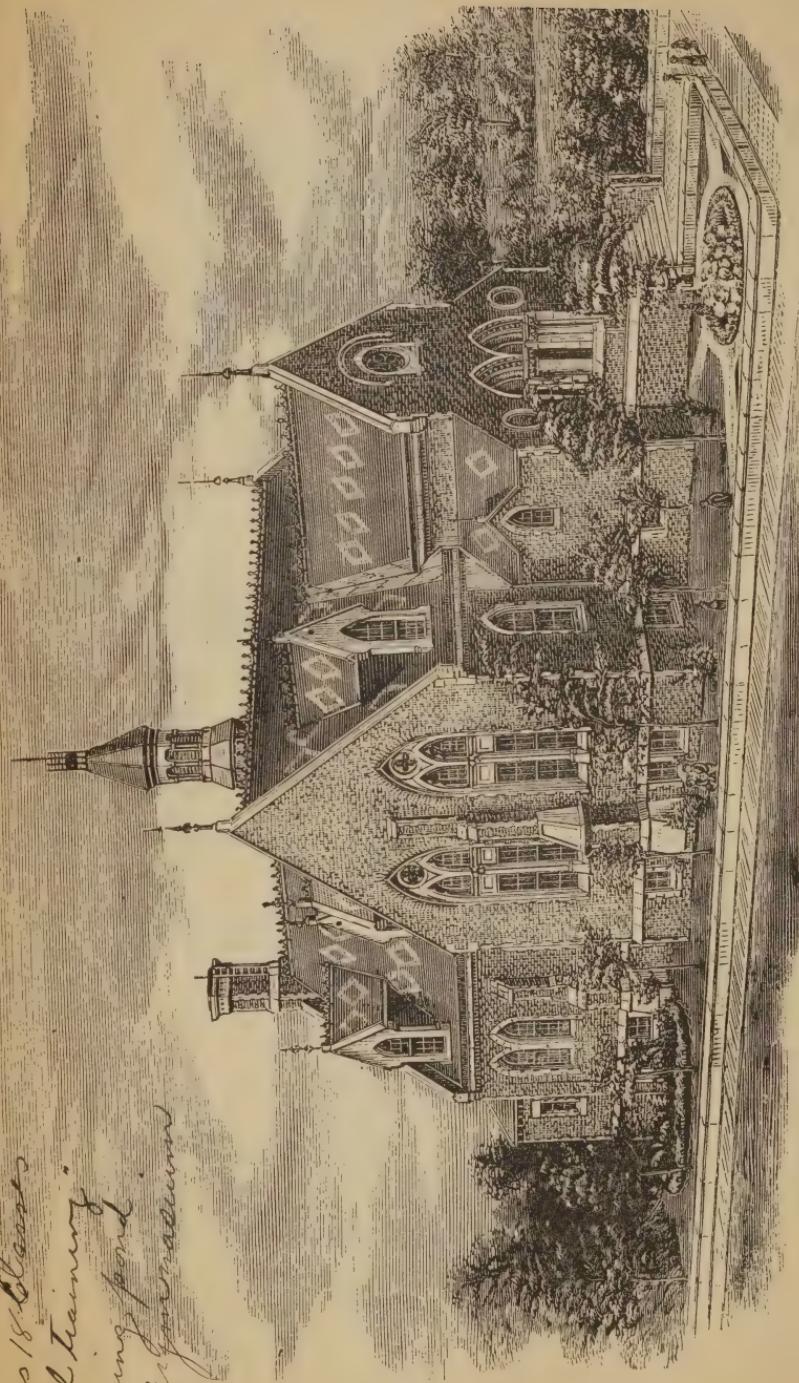
\* During the scholastic year 1883-84, contrary to the usual custom, the Board allowed the Principal to retain the school fees; in return, he undertook to provide the teachers' salaries.

This has been greatly enlarged since your time

Contains 18 classes

Manual training

Swimming pond  
and Gymnasium



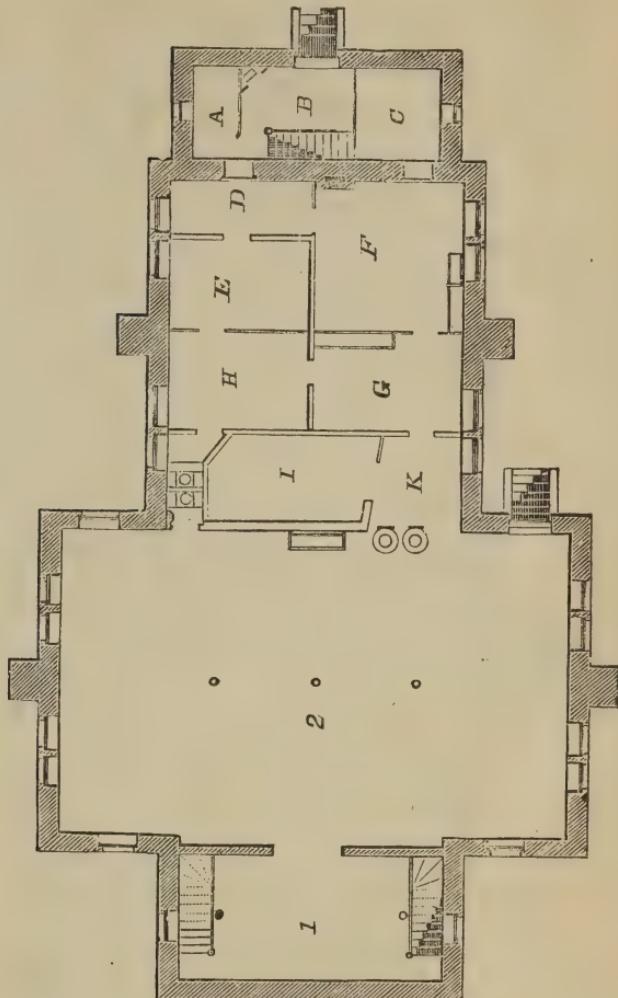
CHAMPEAIN SCHOOL.

No 148, FENLOW STREET.

SARSFIELD SCHOOL.

N<sup>o</sup> 73, GRAND TRUNK STREET, POINT ST. CHARLES.

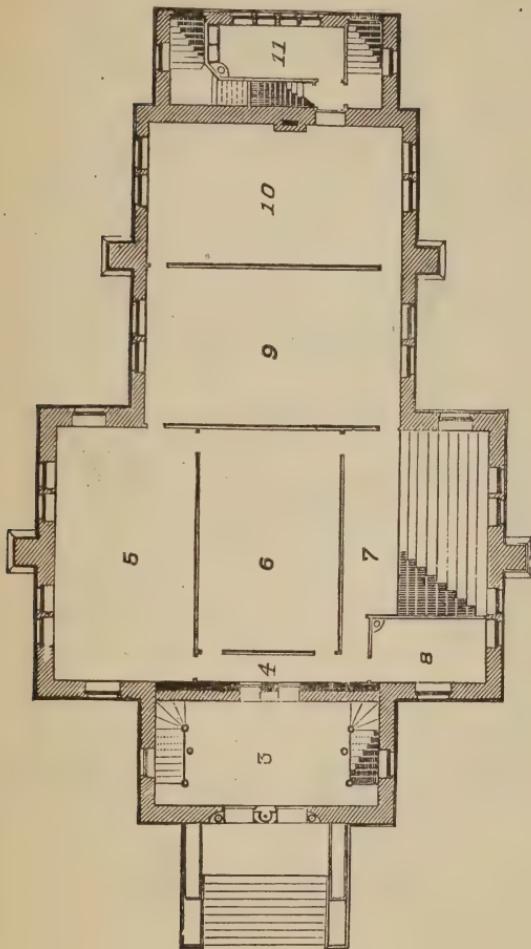
CHAMPIAIN AND SARSFIELD SCHOOLS.



BASEMENT

- N° 1 Vestibule.  
2 Recreation Hall.  
A. to H. Care-Taker's Apartments.  
I Coal-cellar.  
K Furnace.

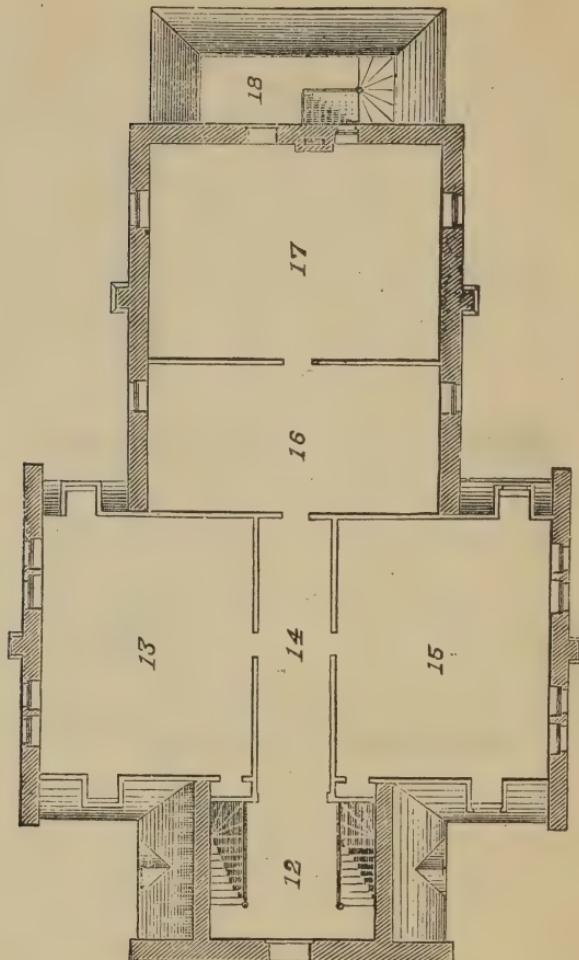
CHAMPLAIN AND SARSFIELD SCHOOLS.



FIRST STORY.

- N° 3 Vestibule.
- 4 Corridor.
- 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10. Classes.
- 8 Principal's Office.
- 11 Teachers' Room.

CHAMPLAIN AND SARSFIELD SCHOOLS.



SECOND STORY.

N<sup>o</sup> 12 Vestibule.

13, 15, 16 and 17. Classes.

14 Corridor.

18 Vestibule.

**CHAMPLAIN SCHOOL, 140 Fullum Street.****SARSFIELD SCHOOL, 73 Grand Trunk street, Point St-Charles.**

These two schools were built in 1870 on exactly the same plan, as seen by the engraving, they are in the gothic style of architecture and present a very attractive exterior. They are built of limestone with cut facings.

The buildings are surrounded by large play-grounds and parterres, shaded by maple and other trees, the whole disposed so as to produce a beneficial influence on the minds of the pupils.

Besides a recreation room for use of pupils on rainy days, these schools contains spacious classes, well lighted, comfortably heated and ventilated according to the best sanitary principles. Each class is amply provided with the latest and most approved school furniture and apparatus. Nothing calculated to insure the rapid advancement of the pupils is neglected.

The following are the conditions of admission to the Champlain and Sarsfield schools.

**REGISTRATION FEE:** One dollar, payable on entering and valid as long as the pupil's name remains on the roll of the school.

The funds thus obtained are used to buy prizes.

**THE SCHOOL FEES,** payable monthly in advance will be :

Primary Course.....	\$0,25 in lieu of \$0,50 or \$2,00 for the whole year payable on entering;
Intermediate Course.....	\$0,50 in lieu of \$0,75 or \$4,00 for the whole year payable on entering;
Commercial Course.....	\$1,00 per month, or \$8,00 for the whole year payable on entering.

When more than two pupils of the same family attend the same school, the youngest is admitted free.

Pupils residing outside the city limits may be admitted to the schools, when there is room. Unless their parents pay taxes for the maintenance of the city schools, those pupils pay double fees.

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**CHAMPLAIN SCHOOL**

The Champlain school is under the direction of Mr H. O. Doré, assisted by 7 teachers.

Religious Instruction is given by one of the Priests of the parish, with a zeal and devotion, which prove to the pupils that the science of religion is the most important of all sciences.

This school has but few pupils over 12 years of age, this is due to the neighborhood of several factories (one glass, two tobacco and one cotton factory) which employ from 250 to 300 children over 13 years old.

*Averages compiled from the annual statistical reports  
for the decade 1875-1885.*

#### CHAMPLAIN SCHOOL

Annual average number of teachers.....	7
"    "    "    " registered pupils.....	402
Average number monthly attendants.....	318
"    "    "    " daily " .....	288
"    "    "    " absentees.....	30
Total death rate among pupils during 10 years.....	9
Proportion which the number of monthly attendants is of number registered.....	79, 10%
Proportion which the number of daily attendants is of monthly attendants.....	90, 56 "
Proportion which the number of absentees is of daily attendants.....	9, 44 "
Annual average non-paying pupils 102 equal to.....	32, 07 "
"    "    paying pupils 216 equal.....	67, 90 "
"    "    receipts from pupils fees.....	\$482 00
"    "    "    " per pay pupil.....	\$2 23
"    "    "    " pupil attending the school..	\$1 82
"    "    expenses.....	\$6,113 21
"    "    net expenses.....	\$5,630 86

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CHAMPLAIN SCHOOL, FOR THE DECADE 1875-1885.

Years.	Salaries.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenses.	School Fees	Net Expenses.
1875-76	4,996 66	994 52	5,991 18	443 46	5,547 72
1876-77	5,600 00	1,173 99	6,773 99	421 67	6,352 32
1877-78	5,560 00	1,120 46	6,680 46	384 44	6,296 02
1878-79	5,700 00	983 75	6,683 75	404 12	6,279 63
1879-80	5,250 00	1,000 81	6,250 81	339 28	5,911 53
1880-81	4,683 00	1,026 33	5,709 33	319 89	5,389 44
1881-82	4,879 99	979 87	5,859 86	478 29	5,381 57
1882-83	4,919 47	966 07	5,885 54	548 97	5,336 57
1883-84	5,184 94	773 97	5,958 91	675 02	5,283 89
1884-85	4,644 41	693 84	5,338 25	808 29	4,529 96

**SARSFIELD SCHOOL.**

The Sarsfield school is directed by Mr J. E. Anderson, assisted by 6 Teachers.

Besides the ordinary course of studies, which is the same as in the other schools controlled by the Board, one hour, of religious instruction is given each week to the French and the English speaking pupils, respectively by two Priests of the parish; it is to the zeal and excellent spiritual direction of these gentlemen that the success of the school is, in a great measure, due.

A large number of valuable prizes are annually awarded the pupils of this school.

A certain number of these prizes are due to the generosity of the Revd. Fathers Salmon and Rouleau, and the Messrs. Murphy, all gentlemen of high social position and well known for their generous efforts in the cause of Canadian education.

*Averages compiled from the annual statistical reports for the decade 1875-1885*

**SARSFIELD SCHOOL.**

Average number of teachers.....	7
"    "    "    pupils registered annually.....	353
"    "    "    monthly attendants.....	282
"    "    "    daily     ".....	244
"    "    "    absentees .....	38
Total death rate among pupils during the decade.....	8
Proportion which the number of monthly attendants is of the number registered.....	79.88%
Proportion which the number of daily attendants is of the monthly attendants.....	86.53 "
Proportion which the number of absentees is of the daily attendants .....	13.47 "
Average number of non-paying pupils 51, equal to.....	18.09 "
"    "    "    pay pupils 231, equal to.....	81.91 "
Average amount received for fees annually.....	\$754 49
Annual average per each pay pupil.....	3 27
"    "    "    pupil attending school.....	2 67
"    "    "    expenses.....	\$5,801 58
"    "    "    net " .....	\$5,147 05

Years.	Salaries.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenses.	School Fees.	Net Expenses.
1875-76	6,125 00	1,512 03	7,637 03	1,085 50	6,551 53
1876-77	6,949 94	1,373 54	8,323 48	987 50	7,335 98
1877-78	6,899 79	1,038 64	7,938 43	762 60	7,175 83
1878-79	6,000 02	893 87	6,893 89	628 58	6,265 31
1879-80	4,592 52	880 77	5,473 29	435 55	5,037 74
1880-81	3,010 01	882 12	3,892 13	433 45	3,458 68
1881-82	3,210 44	755 41	3,965 85	670 15	3,295 70
1882-83	3,726 16	692 62	4,418 78	725 67	3,693 11
1883-84	4,041 39	707 84	4,749 23	925 23	3,824 00
1884-85	4,135 45	588 23	4,723 68	891 10	3,832 58

## PLESSIS SCHOOL.

No. 383 Plessis Street.

The Plessis school was founded by the Catholic School Commissioners in the year 1878, and is intrusted to the Christian Brothers, who give instruction to about 350 children.

This establishment occupies a vast enclosure on Plessis street, between Ontario and Sherbrooke streets, planted with trees, and well situated from a hygienic point of view. The building is in the same style, and of the same material, as the other schools already described, erected by the Board. The basement and three stories contain all that is necessary, namely: the Brothers' apartments, the parlors, recreation hall; classes, and hall for monthly and other *seances*.

The instruction is given, according to the methods and text-books of the brothers, with a success that cannot be questioned.

Below will be found a few statistics for the 7 years during which the school has been in operation.

Average number of Teachers.....	6
" " " pupils registered annually.....	344
" " " monthly attendants.....	300
" " " daily attendants.....	283
" " " absentees.....	17
Total death rate among pupils during 7 years.....	6

Proportion which the number of monthly attendants is of the number registered.....	87,21%
Proportion which the number of daily attendants is of the monthly attendants.....	94,34 "
Proportion which the number of absentees is of the daily attendants.....	5,66 "
Average number of non-paying pupils 41, equal to.....	13,66 "
" " " pay pupils 259, equal to.....	86,34 "
" amount received in fees annually.....	\$784 48
Annual average per pay pupil.....	3 03
" " " pupil attending the school.....	2 61

**OTHER SCHOOLS CONTROLLED BY THE COMMISSIONERS,  
and managed by the Christian Brothers.**

Three other schools, under the control of the Board, are directed and taught by the Christian Brothers, who receive a grant.

These are the St. BRIDGET, ST. JOSEPH and St. ANN's schools. They are all important schools, having in 1885 as many as 622, 665 and 678 pupils respectively; the first employs 10 teachers; the second 12; and the third 11.

The St. Bridget's school was taken under the control of the Commissioners in 1878, and the other two in 1882. St. Bridget's school is on Dorchester street, No. 103; St Joseph's, No 141, St. Martin street; St Ann's at the corner of Young and Ottawa streets.

We give a few general statistics concerning those schools, for the seven years from 1878 to 1885.

Annual Averages	St. Bridget's Sc.	S.Joseph's School	St. Ann's School
Number of teachers.....	9	12	10
Pupils registered.....	570	682	644
Monthly attendants.....	461	582	551
Daily attendants.....	430	559	485
Absentees.....	31	23	66
Total death rate during 7 years.....	7	4	2
Proportion % which the number of monthly attendants is of numb. registered	80,88	85,33	85,56
Proportion %, which the numb. of daily attendants is of numb. monthly atten.	93,27	96,05	88,02
Proportion %, which the numb. of Absentees is of numb. daily attendants	6,73	3,95	11,98
Pupils admitted gratuitously.....	88	26	45
Equal to.....	19,09%	4,47%	8,17%
Paying pupils.....	373	556	506
Equal to.....	80,91%	95,53%	91,83%
Receipts from school-fees.....\$	1,081 30	1,290 58	544 98
Average sum rec'd per paying pupil....\$	2 89	2 32	1 07
" " " pupil attending\$	2 34	2 22	0 99

### Schools of the Congregation Nuns.

Seven of the schools, under control of the Board, are managed by the Congregation Nuns of Notre-Dame. These schools receive a grant from the Catholic Board, they are the :

Bourgeoys Academy, on Maisonneuve and Ontario streets ;  
 Notre-Dame School Centre, No. 40 St. Jean-Baptiste street ;  
 Notre-Dame des Anges School, No. 15 Mullins street ;  
 St. Catherin School, No. 100 St-Catherine street ;  
 Visitation School, Corner Visitation and Craig street ;  
 St. Joseph School, No. 2351 Notre-Dame street ;  
 St. Ann School, No. 102 McCord street.

The last three have been opened but recently ; the Visitation School was opened in 1878, and the other two in 1882.

We give below, for the oldest of these schools, a few facts and figures, compiled from the annual reports from 1875 to 1885.

	Bourgeoys Academy.	N.-D. school centre.	N.-D. des Anges school.	St. Catherine school.
Number of Teachers.....	11	5	5	8
Pupils registered.....	747	156	325	334
Average monthly attendants.....	562	119	245	260
" daily " .....	510	108	219	229
" absentees " .....	52	11	26	31
Total death rate during the 10 years.....	17	6	7	9
Proportion which the number of monthly attendants is of the number registered.....	75,23	76,28	75,38	77,84
Proportion which the number of daily attendants is of the monthly attendants.....	90,74	90,75	89,38	88,08
Proportion which the number of absentees is of the daily attendants.....	9,26	9,25	10,62	11,92
Annual average of non-paying pupils.....	70	17	52	73
Equal to .....	12,46 %	14,29 %	21,23 %	28,08 %
Annual average of paying pupils.....	492	102	193	187
Equal to .....	87,54 %	85,71 %	78,77 %	71,92 %
Total receipts from pupils.....	1,290 63	387 94	415 40	467 88
Annual average per pay pupil.....	2 62	3 80	2 15	2 50
" " " pupil (attending school).....	2 29	3 26	1 70	1 79

For the three other schools directed by the Congregation Nuns, we give below a statement, with statistics covering a period of seven years for the Visitation school, and of three for the St. Joseph, and St. Ann Schools.

ANNUAL AVERAGES.	Visitation School, 7 years.	St. Joseph School, 3 years.	St. Ann School, 3 years.
Number of Teachers.....	13	9	9
"    of pupils registered	785	521	392
"    "    of monthly attendants.....	643	446	318
Number of daily attendants	589	392	290
"    "    absentees.....	54	54	28
Total death rate for the time	18	3	0
Proport. % which the number of monthly attendants is of the number registered.....	81,91	85,60	81,12
Proport. % which the number of daily attendants is of the number monthly attendants.....	91,61	87,89	91,19
Proport. % which the number of absentees is of the number daily attendants.	8,39	12,11	8,81
Number of non-paying pupils.....	289	57	83
Equal to.....	44,94	12,78	26,11
Number of paying pupils ...	354	389	235
Equal to.....	55,06	87,22	73,89
Total receipts from Pupils fees.....\$	963 54	907,68	550 85
Average per pay pupil.....\$	2 72	2 33	2 34
"    "    pupil registered .....	1 49	2 03	1 73

#### GRANT SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND, AND FOR ORPHAN GIRLS.

Among the schools receiving grants from the Commissioners, two are worthy of special mention on account of the important work done by them.

One, situated at No. 1085 St Catherine street, is the Institution for Blind Children (boys and girls), under the care of the Grey Nuns; the other, the St Alexis Orphan House, corner of Mignonne and St. Denis streets, is under the care of the sisters of Providence.

Taking the averages for the decade 1875-1885, we find the following annual averages :

#### INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Average number of pupils registered,	44	:	31	girls and 13 boys;
"    "    "    monthly attendants	40	:	28	"    "    12    "
"    "    "    daily	40	:	28	"    "    12    "

Proportion which the number of monthly attendants is of the number registered 90,90%.

Proportion which the number of daily attendants is of the monthly attendants 100%.

The pupils who are all boarders, are admitted gratuitously, and are under the care of the Nuns. During the decade four deaths occurred among the inmates.

#### ST. ALEXIS ORPHAN HOME (for girls).

Average number of pupils registered.....	108
"    "    of monthly attendants.....	79
"    "    of daily     "       ".....	74
"    "    of absentees.....	5
Proportion % which the number of monthly attendants is of the number registered.....	73,14
Proportion % which the number of daily attendants is of the monthly attendants.....	93,67
Proportion % which the number of absentees is of the daily attendants.....	6,33

All the pupils are boarders and are admitted gratuitously they are under the care of three Nuns. During the decade 1875-1885, 7 deaths occurred among the orphans.

The object of this institution is to prepare pupils for housework, therefore their time is divided between study and domestic labor.

#### OTHER GRANT SCHOOLS.

All the under mentioned schools have contributed their share to the general exhibit, prepared for the Colonial Exhibition. Eight of these schools have been long enough in operation to furnish a statistical statement covering 10 years. Miss Généreux's school was opened in 1878, and Miss Gravel's in 1885. An eleventh school, Madame Desormeaux's, situated at No 1270 Ontario street, has been taken under control of the Board this year.

#### THE MARCHAND SCHOOL.

The most important of these schools is Madame Marchand's, No. 7 St Elisabeth street. It has eight classes in which the pupils receive a thorough primary education; a course is also given for young ladies desirous of presenting themselves for the elementary, the model, or the academic diploma. Needlework and knitting are carefully taught; drawing, painting and music are taught with great success.

The following averages have been compiled from the annual statistical reports for 1875-1885.

Average number of Teachers.....	8
"    "    pupils registered, boys and girls.....	349
"    "    monthly attendants     "       ".....	273
"    "    daily     "       "       ".....	227
"    "    absentees     "       ".....	46

Total death rate during 10 years.....	17 .
Proportion which the number of monthly attendants is of number registered.....	78,22%.
Proportion which the number of daily attendants is of number monthly attendants.....	83,15 "
Proportion which the number of absentees is of number daily attendants.....	16,85 "
Average of non-paying pupils, 17, equal to.....	6,23 "
" " paying pupils, 256 equal to.....	93,77 "
Total receipts from pupils fees.....	\$1,324 20
Annual average for each pay pupil.....	5 17
" " " " pupil registered.....	4 85

### THE THIBODEAU, BLANCHARD, GENEREUX SCHOOLS.

Among the other schools, there are four whose average annual number of pupils is over 150; these are:

Miss Thibodeau's school, for boys and girls, at No 199 Chatham street ;  
 Miss P. Thibodeau's, for girls only, corner of Cadieux and Roy streets;  
 Miss L Généreux's, for boys and girls, at No 616 St. Catherine street ;  
 Miss M. E. Blanchard's, for boys and girls, Logan street, No 312.

Below we give an extract from the statistics for the ten years from 1875 to 1885. For Miss Généreux's school the figures are for seven years, commencing 1878.

Annual averages.	Thibodeau School, 10 years.	P. Thibodeau Sc. 10 years.	Génereux School, 7 years.	Blanchard School 10 years.
Number of Teachers.....	4	4	3	1
" " pupils registered....	278	218	184	167
" " monthly attendants	202	171	129	118
" " daily "	173	156	116	108
Death rate for the period.....	2	12	6	6
Proport. % which the number of monthly attendants is of the number registered.....	72,66	78,44	70,01	70,65
Proport. % which the number of daily attendants is of number of monthly attendants.....	85,63	91,22	89,92	91,53
Proport. % which the number of absentees is of number of daily attendants....	14,37	8,78	10,08	8,47
Non-paying pupils .....	55	40	7	18
Equal to % .....	27,23	23,39	5,43	15,26
Paying pupils.....	147	131	122	100
Equal to % .....	72,77	76,61	94,57	84,74
Receipts from pupil's fees.....\$	586 86	439 20	510 69	276 76
Average for each pay pupil.....\$	3 99	3 35	4 19	2 77
" " " " pupil regist...\$	2 90	2 57	3 96	2 34

### The Cronin, Cornwell, Montreuil, Dorval and Gravel schools.

There are still five mixed schools to be mentioned, which, through having less than 150 registered pupils, are deserving of encouragement and support.

Miss. A. L. Cronin's school, No 21 Montcalm street;

Mrs. T. Cornwell's school, No. 258 St. Antoine street;

" H. L. Montreuil's school, No. 250 Panet street;

Miss. Joséphine Dorval's school, No. 165 St. Elizabeth street;

" M. L. Gravel's school, No. 220 St. Christophe street.

	Cronin school 10 years.	Cornwell school, 10 years.	Montreuil school, 10 years.	Dorval school, 10 years.	Gravel school, 1 year.
ANNUAL AVERAGES.					
Number of teachers.....	2	4	1	1	2
" of pupils registered.....	148	120	100	91	73
" monthly attendants.....	109	92	65	58	64
" daily " .....	89	83	53	50	54
" absentees.....	20	9	12	8	10
Death rate for the period.....	7	0	2	5	0
Proportion $\%$ which the number of monthly attendants is of the number registered.....	73,65	76,66	65,..	63,73	87,67
Proportion $\%$ which the number of daily attendants is of the number monthly attendants.....	81,65	90,22	81,54	86,21	84,38
Proportion $\%$ which the number of absentees is of the number of daily attendants.....	18,35	7,78	18,46	13,79	15,62
Non-paying pupils.....	35	9	4	4	4
Equal to.....	32,11	9,79	6,16	6,89	6,25
Paying pupils.....	74	83	61	54	60
Equal to.....	67,89	90,21	93,84	93,11	93,75
Receipts from pupils, fees.....	294 94	840 14	157 92	315 82	116 00
Average for each pay pupil.....	3 98	10 16	2 59	5 85	1 93
" pupil registered.....	2 70	9 13	2 43	5 44	1 81

### THE SCHOOLS OF THE BOARD AT THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

We reprint here an article published by the principal Journals of Montreal, when the school exhibit was sent to London :

On the first of May, 1886, the Indian and Colonial Exhibition will open in London. From the four corners of the earth there will be gathered for this exhibition specimens of the wealth and products of Britain's vast Colonial Empire.

It is a unique spectacle to see a metropolis, of 37 millions of inhabitants, having Colonial Possessions whose aggregate population is not less than

276 millions. The whole population of the British Empire is 313 millions, one-fifth of the total population of the Globe. To this vast number of inhabitants, the United-Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland contributes but 12 per cent; the remainder, 88 per cent, is made up of the population of the colonies.

Canada contributes to the total 4 millions 682 thousand inhabitants; these figures are calculated for the year 1886. There is every reason to hope that, in Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, our young and growing country will be well represented at the London Exhibition.

The educational institutions having been invited by the Government to send specimens of their work, we give below a list of exhibits recently sent to Hon. Gédéon Ouimet, by the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal. The exhibits from the Commissioners' schools confided to the care of religious communities are not included in this list. These communities generally make of the specimens from all the institutions under their care one exhibit.

The Catholic board sends photographic views of its principal buildings, with plans showing the internal divisions. Accompanying this exhibit is a pamphlet prepared for the occasion. It treats of: the board, its composition and regulations; the rules followed in the construction of the buildings; the engagement of teachers; the school-tax; the duties of the secretary-treasurer, local superintendent, principals or directors, and teachers; the rules and regulations for teachers and pupils; the course of studies, etc. Special mention is made of the Polytechnic, of the Catholic Commercial academy and of some other schools. It also contains statistics relating to the different schools.

The Polytechnic school of Montreal, which has already formed thirty civil engineers, sends to the exhibition forty manuscript books containing some of the lectures or notes thereon taken by the pupils; fifty-two mechanical and topographical drawings and ten specimens of the work of the graduating class, being the treatment of industrial questions relating to the estimated cost and construction of railways and other public works; the course of studies, regulations of the school etc.

The Plateau Commercial Academy contributes 8 class journals, prepared by teachers; 229 daily exercise, 181 copy and 243 drawing books; a portfolio containing 163 drawings and 70 maps; 130 bookkeeping copies; an infolio volume containing the course of studies, rules, etc., and a volume entitled: "La famille et ses traditions," by L. A. Brunet, teacher.

The Montcalm, Champlain, Sarsfield, Belmont and Olier schools offer as their collective share, 26 class journals, prepared by the teachers; 232 exercise, 371 writing and 234 drawing books. A further exhibit from the Montcalm and Champlain schools consists of 115 drawings on sheets; the first mentioned, also contributes 12 maps, 18 bookkeeping copies,

and two volumes entitled "The life of Mlle Mance," and "Monseigneur Bourget," by Mr. Leblond de Brumath, formerly a teacher at the Montcalm school.

Among the girls' schools, special mention may be made of Madame Marchand's, which sends 7 class journals (the work of the teachers), 101 daily exercise, 95 writing and 152 drawing books; also, 57 drawings on sheets, two albums, one containing specimens of penmanship, the other of needlework; finally three other volumes, these last the work of the teachers.

Ten other girls' schools, under the direction of the following ladies, Mesdames Cornwell, Montreuil and Desormeaux, and the Misses Cronin, Gravel, Dorval, Genereux, Blanchard and Thibodeau, collectively contribute 7 class journals, 105 daily exercise, 128 writing and 40 drawing books; also, from the Misses E. Thibodeau's school six bookkeeping copy-books, and 3 albums containing the needlework and Knitting of 7 schools.

The seventeen schools just mentioned collectively send to the Colonial Exhibition, 2,365 manuscript books, 417 drawings, 93 maps, 5 albums containing knitting and needlework, and 7 other objects.

To the above must be added as a special exhibit from the Institute for Blind children, 14 volumes of class exercises, 1 album containing knitting and sewing, and two other samples of handwork: caned chairs, and bead-work of different colors.

The time has not come to speak of the intrinsic merit of the specimens sent; this will be the work of the jury. It is sufficient, for the present, to state that the schools under the control of the Catholic Board of School Commissioners will be amply, and let us hope worthily represented at the Colonial Exhibition.

We give below in tabular form a statement of the exhibits of all the schools, with the exception of the Polytechnic and the Institute for Blind Children.

SCHOOLS	Class Journals,	Exercise books,	Copy-books,	Drawing copy-books,	Drawings in sheets,	Maps,	Bk-Keeping copies,	Needle-work,	Sundries,
Commercial academy.....	8	229	181	243	163	70	130	"	Course of studi's and 1 book.
Montcalm school.....	6	49	108	101	85	12	18	"	2 "
Champlain " .....	5	60	108	65	82	"	"	"	"
Sarsfield " .....	6	73	92	82	30	"	"	"	"
Belmont " .....	4	28	30	19	"	"	"	"	"
Olier " .....	5	22	33	19	"	"	"	"	"
Madame Marchand's sch.	7	101	95	152	57	11	"	2 albums	3 books.
Miss Cronin's "	1	3	19	8	"	"	"	1/4 album	"
Miss Gravel's "	1	6	9	"	"	"	"	"	"
Miss Dorval's "	"	"	11	9	"	"	"	"	"
Madame Cornwell's "	"	8	"	5	"	"	"	1/4 album	"
Miss Généreux's "	"	23	20	"	"	"	"	1/4 "	"
Madame Montreuil's "	"	5	10	6	"	"	"	1/2 "	"
Madame Désormeaux's "	"	13	3	12	"	"	"	1/4 "	"
Miss Blanchard's "	2	8	15	"	"	"	"	1/2 "	"
Miss E. Thibodeau's "	"	17	41	"	"	"	6	"	"
Miss P. Thibodeau's "	3	17	"	"	"	"	"	1 album	"
<i>Summary:</i>									
Boy's schools.....	34	461	552	529	360	82	148	"	1 copy and 3 books,
Girls, or mixed schools...	14	206	223	192	57	11	6	5 albums	3 "
TOTALS.....	48	667	775	721	417	93	154	5 albums	7 objects.

The Polytechnic School sends to the Exhibition the following objects:

- 40 manuscript books containing notes of the lectures;
- 16 Drawings by students of the preparatory class;
- 26 Drawings *au lavis*;
- 10 Topographical drawings;
- 3 Plans with estimates on industrial questions;
- 7 Estimates and reports of railway and engineering work.

Among the school receiving aid from the Catholic Commissioners there is another, the Institute for Blind Children; under the care of the Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns), which sends an exhibit well worthy of

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attention. The objects forming the exhibit were made by the blind children and are :

- 1<sup>o</sup> Fourteen bound volumes of class exercices, and 2 volumes of exercices of harmony written in raised letters according Brail's method ;
- 2<sup>o</sup> A large album containing knitting and needle-work ;
- 3<sup>o</sup> I caned chair ; this is a specimen of a trade carried on in the institution ;
- 4<sup>o</sup> A box containing bead-work of different colors.

The Board of Commissioners contribute framed photographic views, and an album containing views and plans of the following school-buildings :

The Plateau Commercial Academy,  
“ Montcalm School,  
“ Champlain “  
“ Sarsfield “  
“ Belmont “  
“ Olier “  
“ Plessis “

The Board sends besides several hundred copies of the French and the English editions of this pamphlet to explain, clearly in both languages, the organization of the Board and of the schools under its control.

TABULAR STATEMENT A, ACCOMPANYING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT ADDRESSED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION BY THE  
CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL, FOR THE DECADE FROM JULY 1st, 1875, TO JUNE 30th, 1885.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR EACH YEAR.

RECEIPTS	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85
{ Amount of School-Tax (City of Montreal).....	80,029 14	79,238 82	54,004 07	57,888 82	42,072 11	59,244 82	63,831 90	56,259 80	57,804 90	49,225 89
{ Special Tax for St. Mary's Academy.....	179 38	44	18	18	44	44	44	44	44	44
{ On account of School-Taxes.....	20,526 75	9,788 68	19,099 69	3,691 23	44	8,386 82	9,975 24	20,000 00	20,858 22	
{ Grant from Common School Fund (Government).....	10,127 54	10,127 54	10,127 54	10,127 54	10,127 54	10,127 54	10,053 71	11,845 13	11,964 80	11,512 14
{ " Superior Education Fund.....	1,389 00	1,389 00	1,380 00	2,130 00	2,100 00	1,935 00	1,905 73	1,574 00	1,473 12	1,408 00
{ Special grant for the Polytechnic School.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,500 00	4,475 00	5,940 00	6,500 00
{ From the Commercial Academy and other schools (Sc. Fees).....	12,213 95	10,827 41	10,405 04	8,925 58	8,808 50	9,347 16	9,801 29	9,504 71	8,832 60	12,391 68
{ registrars, arrears, musical, telegraph, evening classes.....	703 50	512 75	44	45 4	64 70	78 50	146 50	120 44	82 50	1,388 76
{ " Polytechnic school.....	212 78	331 50	143 01	149 45	287 10	341 01	283 35	338 60	1,632 20	1,635 35
{ From rent of houses.....	377 33	628 34	221 74	604 43	434 43	604 66	456 09	467 30	613 97	432 59
{ Sale of Debentures.....	85,360 00	68,700 00	49,560 00	44	72,550 00	44	44	34,500 00	44	531 48
{ Amount borrowed.....	44	20,000 00	44	25,000 00	44	44	44	44	44	44
{ Interest, on debentures, on hand.....	44	1,270 69	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
{ For endowment of the Edward Murphy Medals and Prizes,.....	44	1,200 00	44	1,296 44	44	44	44	44	44	44
{ For notes discounted.....	44	20,000 00	18,450 44	5,000 00	30,000 00	2,677 73	25,000 00	44	44	44
{ For text-books sold.....	44	25 44	213 71	7 54	55 65	113 75	40 20	68 95	44	44
{ For surveying in Cemetery by Poly. stud., from Vestry-Board.	44	44	44	44	44	200 00	44	44	400 00	44
{ For Teachers' Pension Fund.....	44	44	44	44	44	893 14	956 55	44	44	44
{ Endowment of prizes.....	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	100 36	44	44
{ From an Insurance Company and for a furnace sold.....	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	48 74	44	44
{ For land sold, on Richmond Square.....	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	2,600 00	44
TOTALS.....	194,222 62	217,752 80	158,545 52	146,876 88	148,233 38	115,738 91	102,224 68	154,866 68	107,960 73	108,505 57

TABULAR STATEMENT A (continued),—ACCOMPANYING THE COMMISSIONERS FINANCIAL STATEMENT.  
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR EACH YEAR

TABULAR STATEMENT B.—SCHOOLS CONTROLLED BY THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL,  
STATISTICS ON THE NUMBER OF PUPILS: ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR THE DECADE 1875-1885.

SCHOOLS,	NUMBER PUPILS,		PROPORTION OF NON-PAYING PUPILS,		PAY PUPILS, 070		ANNUAL RECEIPTS FROM FEES,		Total debts during period.
	Teachers.	Refrigerated.	Monthly absentees.	Daily absentees.	Number of regesters attending daily.	Total amt. per pupil.	Per pupil. from fees.		
<b>SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.</b>									
Commercial Academy.....	13	384	292	45	87,76	86,64	13,38	50	14,83
Montcalm School.....	7	376	306	276	81,38	90,19	9,81	287	85,17
Champlain ".....	7	402	318	288	30	90,56	9,44	102	276
Sarsfield ".....	6	353	282	244	38	79,10	8,66	32,07	150,31
Belmont ".....	5	362	287	251	86	79,28	8,74	13,47	482,00
Oliver ".....	5	290	234	17	87,21	88,04	11,96	64	67,93
Plessis ".....	6	344	300	283	17	87,21	9,44	62	81,91
St. Bridget's ".....	9	570	461	430	80,88	93,27	6,73	88	75,49
St. Joseph's ".....	12	682	582	559	23	85,33	9,60	28	77,70
St. Ann's ".....	10	644	551	485	66	85,56	8,83	45	1,008,26
TOTALS.....	81	4,407	3,058	3,314	344	87,76	9,40	559	17,51
<b>SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.</b>									
St. Alexis Orphan Asylum.....	3	108	79	74	5	73,14	93,67	6,33	79
Notre-Dame school, centre.....	5	156	119	108	11	76,28	90,75	9,25	17
Notre-Dame des Auges school.....	5	325	245	219	26	75,38	89,38	8,93	10,62
St. Catherine school.....	8	334	260	229	31	77,84	88,95	11,92	52
Bourgeois Visitation ".....	11	747	562	510	52	75,23	90,74	9,26	73
St. Joseph ".....	13	785	643	589	54	81,91	91,61	8,39	70
St. Anne ".....	9	521	446	382	54	85,60	87,89	12,11	289
Miss P. Thibodeau's.....	4	392	318	290	28	81,12	91,19	8,81	57
TOTALS.....	67	3,586	2,843	2,567	276	79,28	90,29	9,71	760

TABULAR STATEMENT B (continued).—SCHOOLS CONTROLLED BY THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL. STATISTICS ON THE NUMBER OF PUPILS

ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR THE DECADE 1875-1885.

MIXED SCHOOLS		Number Pupils, Registered.	Proportion of Absentees.	Daily Atten- dants of registraried. Monthly Atten- dants of registraried.	Absentees	Daily Atten- dants. Monthly Atten- dants.	Daily Atten- dants monthly.	Absentees daily attendees daily.	Daily Atten- dants monthly.	Non-day Pupils.	Pay pupils. %	Annual Receipts from fees.	Per Pupil.	Total Amount.	Per Pupil.	Annual Receipts from fees.	Total Amount.	Per Pupil.		
Teachers.																				
Institute for Blind Children.....	6	44	40	90.90	100 "	40	100 "	40	100 "	6	74	6	0	0	0	6	2.70	2.70	6	
Miss Cronin's School.....	2	148	109	89	20	73.65	81.65	18.35	32,11	74	67.89	294.94	0	0	0	8	4.85	4.85	8	
Madame Marchand's .....	8	349	273	227	46	78.22	83.15	16.85	62.23	256	93.77	1324.20	5.17	5.17	5.17	4	2.90	2.90	4	
Miss E. Thibodeau's .....	4	278	229	227	29	72.66	81.68	14.37	27.23	147	72.71	586.76	3.90	3.90	3.90	4	2.34	2.34	4	
Miss B. Blanchard's .....	1	167	118	108	10	70.65	91.53	8.47	18	15.26	100	84.74	276.76	2.77	2.77	2.77	2	1.81	1.81	2
Madame Montreuil's .....	1	100	65	53	12	65 "	81.54	18.46	4	6.16	61	93.84	157.92	2.59	2.59	2.59	1	2.43	2.43	1
Miss Dorval's .....	1	91	58	50	8	63.73	86.21	13.79	4	9.89	54	83.11	151.82	5.85	5.85	5.85	1	3.46	3.46	1
Miss Générux's .....	3	184	129	116	13	70.01	80.92	10.08	7	5.38	122	94.57	510.69	4.19	4.19	4.19	3	10.16	10.16	3
Madame Cornwell's .....	4	120	83	9	9	90.22	97.78	9	9.78	83	90.31	840.14	11.16	11.16	11.16	4	1.81	1.81	4	
Miss Gravel .....	2	73	64	54	10	87.67	84.38	15.62	4	6.25	60	93.75	116.11	1.98	1.98	1.98	2			2
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>9,547</b>	<b>7,651</b>	<b>6,874</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>80.11</b>	<b>80.84</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>10,76</b>	<b>80.24</b>	<b>23,249.49</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>182</b>				
<b>Summary</b>																				
{ Mixed Schools, totals.	22	1,554	1,150	993	157	86.35	13.65	1.93	16.78	957	83.22	4,423.33	4.63	4.63	4.63	32				
{ Girls' .....	67	3,586	2,643	2,507	76	79.28	90.23	9.71	26.73	2,083	73.27	5,423.12	1.91	1.91	1.91	79				
{ Boys .....	81	4,407	3,658	3,314	345	87.76	90.60	9.40	15.28	3,099	84.72	13,403.04	4.33	4.33	4.33	71				

TABULAR STATEMENT B (continued).—ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON MIXED SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF GIRLS AND BOYS SHOWN IN DIFFERENT COLUMNS.

MIXED SCHOOLS,	Registered.		Monthly Attendants.		Daily Attendants.		Absentees		Monthly Attendants of registered.		Daily Attendants of monthly.		Absentees of daily Attendants.	
	Grls.		Boys.		Grls.		Boys.		Grls.		Boys.		Grls.	
	Grls.	Boys.	Grls.	Boys.	Grls.	Boys.	Grls.	Boys.	Grls.	Boys.	Grls.	Boys.	Grls.	Boys.
Institute for Blind Children.....	31	13	28	12	28	12	0	0	90.32%	92.30%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Miss Gronin's School.....	81	67	61	50	39	10	10	10	75.43	71.64	81.25	81.25	16.39	20.83
Madame Marchand's	247	102	202	71	172	55	29	17	81.78	69.60	85.14	77.46	14.37	23.94
Miss E. Thibaudeau's	14	14	15	15	130	43	21	8	54.31	68.15	84.31	13.90	15.69	15.69
Miss Blanchard's	92	75	67	51	61	47	5	5	72.82	68.44	91.04	92.16	7.46	9.50
Madame Moureuil's	14	14	14	14	38	42	34	19	8	4	70.44	60.52	82.61	77.39
Miss Derval's	33	58	21	37	18	32	3	5	63.63	63.50	85.71	86.50	14.29	13.73
Miss Généroux's	11	67	67	86	44	79	37	9	72.64	65.47	92.44	84.09	10.39	9.09
Madame Cornwell's	14	73	47	57	35	53	30	5	73.44	74.47	89.71	86.11	6.49	11.43
Miss Gravel's	35	38	38	32	26	28	6	4	91.43	84.23	87.50	81.25	18.75	12.50
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>76.59</b>	<b>60.65</b>	<b>87.27</b>	<b>84.65</b>	<b>12.73</b>	<b>15.35</b>

TABULAR STATEMENT B (continued).—GENERAL SYNOPTICAL STATEMENT, OF THE STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS CONTROLLED BY THE CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL, DECADE 1875-1885.

	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	Totals or averages.
Number of pupils registered (a)	5,206	5,285	5,446	6,910	7,045	6,920	7,239	9,762	9,901	9,847	73,501
Average number monthly attendants (b)	3,800	3,861	4,086	5,236	5,573	5,562	5,745	7,983	8,080	8,154	55,089
" daily	3,268	3,335	3,599	4,680	4,945	4,900	5,182	7,170	7,339	7,338	51,846
Proportion $\frac{a}{b}$ m'thly attendants is of numb. regis.	532	526	487	628	628	572	563	813	750	816	6,243
" daily	73	73	75	76	79	80	79	82	82	83	79
" absen.ees is of number dly attend's.	86	87	88	89	90	90	90	90	90	90	89
Average number of Non-Paying Pupils	772	939	1,032	1,538	1,651	1,380	1,116	1,343	1,316	1,213	11
Proportion $\frac{a}{b}$	20	24	25	29	29	25	19	17	16	14	12,300
Average number of Paying Pupils	3,028	2,922	3,054	3,693	3,922	4,182	4,639	6,640	6,773	6,941	45,739
Proportion $\frac{a}{b}$	80	76	75	71	71	75	81	83	84	85	79
Total Fees from schools directly controlled by the C	12,244	10,827	10,465	8,926	8,898	9,347	9,802	9,504	8,883	12,392	101,138
Total Fees from schools receiving Grants	6,317	6,134	5,584	7,337	9,046	11,216	15,205	15,611	16,117	16,117	102,281
Total amount received in Fees during year	18,301	16,901	15,389	16,263	17,854	19,011	21,018	24,709	24,494	23,509	203,399
Average am't from each Pupil paying Fees	6 11	5 80	5 23	4 39	4 55	4 54	4 54	3 72	3 62	4 11	4 66
Total dead-head among pupils	4 89	4 39	3 91	3 11	3 20	3 42	3 66	3 09	3 09	3 48	3 62
Number of Female Teachers	11	43	11	18	10	9	9	22	24	33	199
" Male	45	53	60	77	70	82	86	104	108	110	80
" Monthly attendants per Teacher	46	51	49	60	60	54	56	79	78	80	61
	42	37	37	37	41	41	40	43	43	43	40

(a) Pupils Registered.—Under this head are comprised all those whose names have been entered on the registers during the course of the year.  
 (b) Monthly Attendants.—This is the average number in attendance from month to month.  
 (c) Daily Attendants.—This is the average number in attendance daily.  
 (d) Absentees.—This is the average number absent per day.  
 (e) The Head Mistress not included.  
 (f) The Director or Principal not included.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS ON TABULAR STATEMENT B,  
 1 Out of 7,361 pupils registered from 1875 to 1885,

there was a regular monthly attendance of 58,089 or 79 per cent.  
 2<sup>o</sup> Out of 58,089 monthly attendants, there were 51,846 regular daily attendants, or 89 per cent.; there were 6,233 absen.ees or 11 per cent.  
 3<sup>o</sup> Out of 58,089 monthly attendants, 12,300 or 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ % were admitted gratuitously, and 45,789 or 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ % paid school-fees.

4<sup>o</sup> In the 10 years the school-fees amounted to \$101,138, in the schools controlled directly by the board; and \$12,391 in the schools receiving grants. The average then was \$4.66 per pupil if we count only those paying fees; and \$3.62 if we count all the monthly attendants.  
 5<sup>o</sup> The number of pupils registered in 1885 exceeds

the daily attendance 4%; the number of absen.ees diminished 4%.  
 6<sup>o</sup> The average fee per paying pupil, \$6 in 1875 was \$4 in 1885, a diminution of 32.73%. Per pupil (counting all) the average fee was \$4.89 in 1875, and \$3.49 in 1885; a decrease of \$1.40 or 28.9%.

8<sup>o</sup> The average number of pupils per teacher, 40, shows that the Board does not employ more teachers than are necessary.  
 N. B. In the financial statements are included, only the school-fees received from schools directly controlled by the Board; in 1884-85 these fees gave \$15,392; the balance \$16,117 was received by schools receiving grants.

## CONTENTS.

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	Pages.
Preface.....	2
List of Catholic Commissioners since 1850.....	3
The Board of Commissioners in 1886.....	4
Population of Montreal.—Schools of the board.....	5
Other Montreal Educational Institutions.....	8
Board of Commissioners (Regulations).....	9
Construction of School-Houses.....	10
Teacher.—School-Tax.....	11
Debentures issued by the Board.—Secretary-Treasurer.....	13
Receipts and Expenditure of the Board from 1875 to 1885.....	14
Financial Statement of the Board to June 30th 1885.....	15
Local-Superintendent,—condensed summary of his report.....	16
Principals or Directors of Schools.—Teachers.....	.....
Rules to be followed by teachers in their management of pupils.....	20
Rules for pupils.....	22
Prizes,—on what conditions awarded.....	25
Special Regulations :— Accountant ;— Care-Taker.....	26, 27
Rules to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the schools.....	27
Class-Days.—Holidays .....	28
Course of Studies: —Primary .....	29
"    "    Intermediate.....	32
"    "    Commercial.....	35
List of Text-Books and Class-Requisites.....	36
Table of time allotted per week to each subject.....	38
Polytechnic School.—Degree of Engineer.....	39
Course of studies of the Polytechnic School.....	42
The Peter S. Murphy, and other Prizes.....	46
Library .....	46
Engineers,—graduates of the Polytechnic School .....	47
Financial Statement of the Polytechnic School from 1873 to 1885.....	47
Plateau Commercial Academy, view, plans, etc.....	49, 55

---

Special Classes of the Plateau Academy.....	56, 57
Time allotted to each subject, per week.....	58
Diploma.—Certificate.....	58
Conditions.—Fees.....	60
The Edward Murphy, P. S. Murphy, and Comte, Medals and Prizes..	61
The Governor-General, Superintendent, and Seminary's Prizes.....	62
Montcalm School, historical sketch, statistics, financial statement...	63
Belmont School, view, plans, historical sketch, financial statement.	65, 71
Olier School, view, plans, historical sketch, financial statement.....	65, 72
Champlain School, view, plans, historical sketch, financial.....	73, 77
Sarsfield School, view, plans, historical sketch, financial statement.	73, 79
Plessis School, in charge of the Christian Brothers.....	80
Other schools in charge of the Christian Brothers.....	81
Schools of the Congregation Nuns.....	82
Institute for Blind Children.....	83
Saint Alexis Orphan Home.....	84
Other Grant Schools .....	85
The Schools of the Board at the London Exhibition.....	87
Tabular Statement A.—Receipts and Expenditure.....	91
Tabular Statement B.—Pupils, annual averages.....	93

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## NOTE.

On page 6 of this pamphlet, it is stated that the catholic population of this province is composed principally of the French Canadian and the Irish elements; in giving the figures, the totals of these elements are given, and not simply the number of catholics in each.

























